

CRICKET

HESKETH SAVES WILLCOCKS FROM DEFEAT

BRILLIANT KNOCK AGAINST R.A.F. CAIRO

MISSES CENTURY BY ONE RUN

The second afternoon's play in the annual fixture between the Willcocks S.C. and the Royal Air Force (Cairo) yesterday on the Willcocks ground, Gezira, was made notable by a brilliant innings by E.P. Hesketh, the Club's outstanding batsman.

Hesketh, a beautiful stroke player with splendid wrists and dazzling footwork, fought a stalwart rearguard action when the Club's fate appeared to be sealed, and enabled them to make a draw of what looked like a heavy defeat after the first hour's play on Tuesday.

Hesketh came to the wicket when the Club had lost two wickets for 11 runs, and still wanted 124 runs to save the innings defeat. Very restrained before the tea interval—he was 25 minutes collecting his first four runs—he was audaciously aggressive on the resumption, attacking all the bowling with a fine disrespect, and was decidedly unlucky in not completing his century—he still wanted one run when the last wicket fell. He batted in all 118 minutes, and hit two 6's, eight 4's and four 3's. Many people are still wondering why he got overlooked for the "Test" matches last month against Mr. H.M. Martineau's XI. A brilliant fielder, a useful change bowler, he is one of the outstanding cricketers in the country.

The rest of the day's play is deserving of little comment. The Airmen were 83 runs on at the start and had five wickets in hand, so that they might have been expected to force the pace; oddly enough, however, they spent over 50 minutes collecting another 50 runs and then declared.

Unenterprising Batting

The weather was again delightfully cool when W.M. Hayes led his men out yesterday afternoon at a quarter past two. Dunk (34) and Talliour (19) were the overnight not outs, and Higham, hospital end, and Borman undertook the attack. Talliour soon fell, being bowled when playing back in Borman's first over. Wallace-Terry collected four runs and then played too early at a ball from Higham, returning it into the bowler's hands, while Marshall was snapped up behind the wicket off Borman.

Thornton then joined Dunk, who was very restrained, finding particular difficulty in getting Higham away, but when Hesketh took over with the total at 168, he hit the latter for three successive 4's, the first of which enabled him to complete his half century after 93 minutes—he had been three quarters of an hour making 16. Cruickshanks declared with the total at 187 for 8 wickets, thus setting the Club the task of getting 135 to save the innings defeat.

Willcocks' Poor Start

There promised to be a repetition of the first innings' showing when the first three wickets fell for 19 runs, but Hesketh aided by Hoare, Hayes and Higham took them to safety. Barker and Wateridge this time opened the Willcocks' innings, and Hodge, who had bowled so successfully in the first innings, promptly had Wateridge caught at first slip in his first over.

Marshall took over at the other end, and opened with one of queerest wickets the writer has ever seen. His next ball was still wide, but not quite as much as the first one, and then he had Barker caught at second slip. Hesketh and Thorner were then partnered. The former stolidly played himself in, but the latter was uncomfortable to most of the bowling, and with the score at 19, Dunk who had replaced Hodge, bowled him. Padre Hoare came in, scored 7 very quickly, Hesketh made a glorious late cut off Dunk, and then the teams went in to tea, the score board reading 30 for 3 wickets.

Fireworks After Tea

The cricket on the resumption was entertaining from start to finish. Willcocks had been 45 minutes making their first 30 runs; Hesketh and Hoare were only ten minutes in doubling the total. Hoare straight drove Hodge, square cut Dunk, and also made one shot off the latter with the top of the handle of his bat. Hesketh was not inactive, but he could hardly keep pace with Hoare's industry; the latter lifted Thornton, when the latter came at the Gezira end, for 6 to square leg; then he lifted Dunk high to long on where Marshall did not accept the chance, secured another hearty boundary, and then succumbed in the same over, mis hitting a ball into Cruickshanks' hands at mid off. S. Hodge came and went without making any impression on the score board, and half the side was out for 74.

This brought Hayes in to partner Hesketh. The latter by now was enjoying himself hugely, and when Standen was brought on he lifted him for 6 to the on, and the bowler was quickly taken off. Hayes pulled Standen for 4, off drove Thornton, and also obtained a lucky snick through the slips off the latter bowler. This brought the century up just before 5 o'clock, the last 70 runs having been put on in 25 minutes.

Cruickshanks came on for a brief spell at the hospital end, Hesketh producing a splendid leg glide and later driving him through the covers. Marshall also reappeared at the other end, and broke up the partnership in his first over, Hayes being clean bowled. The pair had put on 46 runs, of which the skipper claimed 24.

Hesketh's Aggressiveness

Higham did not start impressively and was given a life in the slips be-

fore he had scored, off Cruickshanks, but he rendered excellent service by keeping his end up while Hesketh monopolised the scoring. The latter collected 10 off three balls from Marshall and then both he and Higham waxed merry when Le Sueur sent down a couple of overs, which cost the Airmen 23 runs. The partnership had produced 54 runs when Higham played on to Hodge. Borman completed his pair of spectacles with a very tame shot to backward point, and Kinble only collected a single before putting his leg in front of a straight one. Wade, the last man in, came in with Hesketh still eleven short of his century, and banded Dunk to the leg boundary also snickling him for 2 2 4 2 in the next over, but Wade succumbed to Dunk, and Hesketh thus missed by a single run the honour of making the first individual century of the Willcocks S.C.

Willcocks S.C. — 1st Innings.	
C.W. Kinble b. Hodge	2
S.F. Wade b. Hodge	0
E. Thorner b. Hodge	10
E.P. Hesketh c. Talliour	0
b. Hodge	0
Rev. D.W. Hoare b. Marshall	12
F.G. Wateridge b. Marshall	0
W.M. Hayes b. Hodge	0
E.D. Higham b. Hodge	4
W.G. Borman b. Marshall	0
S. Hodge st. Talliour	4
Cruickshanks	12
H.A.K. Barker not out	12
Extras	9
Total	53

Fall of wickets: — 1 for 5, 2 for 5, 3 for 12, 4 for 29, 5 for 31, 6 for 31, 7 for 31, 8 for 31, 9 for 35, 10 for 53.

Bowling: — Hodge 7-2-9-6, Marshall 7-2-23-3, Dunk 2-0-6-0, Cruickshanks 1-4-0-6-1.

R.A.F. (Cairo) XI. — 1st Innings.

Standen c. Wade b. Higham	25
Metcalfe lbw b. Hesketh	33
F.O. G.L. Cruickshanks b. Borman	10
Dunk not out	60
P.O.G.W. Le Sueur c. Wade b. Hesketh	7
A/P.O. G.C.B. Woodroffe b. Hesketh	1
P.O. Talliour b. Borman	23
A/P.O.R.E. Wallace-Terry c. b. Higham	4
F/L. A.B. Marshall c. Wade b. Borman	2
Thornton not out	8
Extras	13
Total (8 wks, dec.)	187

Hodge did not bat.

Fall of wickets: — 1 for 32; 2 for 69; 3 for 71; 4 for 88; 5 for 82; 6 for 143; 7 for 158; 8 for 161.

Bowling: — Borman 18-1-61-3, Hesketh 13-5-40-3, Thorner 4-2-12-0, Higham 11-2-30-2, Hoare 4-0-18-0, Wateridge 2-0-13-0.

Willcocks S.C. — 2nd Innings

H.A.K. Barker c. Metcalfe b. Marshall	7
F.G. Wateridge c. Thornton b. Hodge	0
E. Thorner b. Dunk	4
E.P. Hesketh not out	99
Rev. D.W. Hoare c. Cruickshanks	28
S. Hodge c. Talliour	0
b. Thornton	0
W.M. Hayes b. Marshall	24
E.D. Higham b. Hodge	12
W.G. Borman c. Wallace-Terry b. Dunk	0
C.W. Kinble lbw b. Hodge	1
S.F. Wade b. Dunk	13
Extras	11
Total	189

Fall of wickets: — 1 for 3; 2 for 11; 3 for 19; 4 for 73; 5 for 74; 6 for 120; 7 for 174; 8 for 175; 9 for 176; 10 for 199.

Bowling: — Hodge 12-2-38-3; Marshall 8-2-24-2; Dunk 8-5-0-42-4; Thornton 5-0-31-1; Standen 2-0-14-0; Cruickshanks 3-0-16-0; Le Sueur 2-0-23-0.

Heliopolis S.C. v. 7th Hussars

Heliopolis Sporting Club will be at home to the 7th. Q.O. Hussars this afternoon.

LEGION LOSE CLOSE GAME

LEWIS' FINE FORM

FOR MINESWEEPERS

British Legion v. H.M. Minesweepers

An XI selected from the Minesweepers at Alexandria, won a close game against the British Legion on the A.C.C. ground on Tuesday afternoon by 2 wickets.

The Legion had 2 wickets down for 28 but Bateman and Weldon added 5 for the third wicket before the latter fell to Jeffries for 21. Bateman was fourth out at 99, of which he claimed 34, and Crossley and Grimshaw fell to the same bowler without addition. All the remaining batsmen, with the exception of Beys, reached double figures and the innings realised 163 runs.

Lewis and Jeffries shared the bowling honours with 3 for 42 and 3 for 48 respectively. The Minesweepers batted steadily and had 78 on the board for the loss of 3 wickets. Mistri then captured 2 wickets in an over, and half the side were out for 86. Harris then joined Lewis and these two advanced the total to 151 before they were separated, Lewis who had batted well for 61, which included eight 4's, being then run out. Mistri got the next two wickets cheaply and eight were down with nine runs required for victory. Harris hit up to a good 30. Dyer and Weatherfield got the necessary runs and the innings closed for 176, Mistri having taken 5 wickets for 36 in 13 overs.

British Legion	
E. Keifer c. Lewis b. Turton	12
C.L. Henn b. Carr	16
J. Bateman c. Weatherfield b. Jeffries	34
W.L. Weldon c. Lewis b. Jeffries	21
C. Richards b. Lewis	4
E. Crossley b. Jeffries	0
F. Grimshaw b. Lewis	11
H. Chapman c. Brown	17
Lewis	14
C. Beale run out	17
S. Mistri not out	14
C.E. Beys c. and b. Turton	3
Extras	14
Total	163

Bowling: Turton 7-0-34-2, Carr 8-2-29-1, Brown 9-2-22-0, Jeffries 8-1-26-3, Lewis 7-2-25-3, Mawdsley 3-0-13-0.

3rd. H.M. Minesweepers

Turton st. Keifer b. Bateman	6
Brown b. Richards	30
Lewis c. Beale b. Grimshaw	61
Carr run out	14
Trenham b. Mistri	1
Jeffries b. Mistri	0
Harris b. Mistri	38
Mawdsley b. Mistri	1
L/Cdr. Weatherfield c. and b. Richards	9
Dyer c. Weldon b. Mistri	11
Hobbs not out	1
Extras	4

Bowling: Bateman 7-0-34-2, Beys 11-0-32-0, Richards 3-2-26-2, Mistri 13-36-5, Beale 7-0-32-0, Weldon 1-0-4-0, Grimshaw 1-0-4-1.

British Legion v. R.A.M.C.

The British Legion (Alexandria) Sports Club will play the Royal Army Medical Corps on Sunday next, May 22, on the Highbury ground, Mustapha Barracks, play to commence at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the Legion: — C.T. Beale, J. Bateman, W.L. Weldon, C.E. Beys, J. Downer, E.F. Keifer, C. Bean, J. Chapman, C. Richards, J. Thompson, B.A. Bickerton.

R.A.S.C. IMPRESS

AT GEZIRA

Gezira S.C. v. R.A.S.C. The Royal Army Service Corps, who are one of the most improved sides in the Command, showed their power at Gezira Sporting Club on Tuesday afternoon, when they defeated the Club by nine wickets in convincing style.

It took them under ninety minutes to dismiss the Club for the meagre total of 81, Kelly clean bowling three of his four victims for 14 runs in nine overs. They were then taken to victory by a second wicket stand by Brown and Lt. H.B. Vaughan-Arbuckle, whose useful batting for the King's Own R.R. some years ago has not been forgotten. The pair put on 106 runs, Vaughan-Arbuckle's 64 taking him but but 73 minutes to compile, Warwick, who has been batting very successfully this season, was then concerned in a third wicket stand of 53, and when stumps were drawn, the Corps had made 179 for three wickets.

Gezira S.C.

J.U. Hall c. Warwick b. Clarke	3
J.H. Whitehead lbw b. Ballard	3
b. Ballard	3
Capt. R.E.S. Yeldman c. Bamford b. Kelly	16
Brig. H.C. Loyd b. Kelly	29
W/Cdr. H.C. Murphy lbw b. Ballard	0
K. Anderson b. Kelly	5
R. Elches b. Ballard	3
R. Barrington b. Kelly	0
W. Ford b. Warwick	7
A. Crashaw b. Warwick	1
F.E.W. Lee not out	4
Extras	10

Bowling: Clarke 5-2-5-1, Ballard 7-0-28-3, Kelly 9-3-14-4, Warwick 6-0-24-2.

R.A.S.C.

Capt. T.E. Clarke lbw b. Whitehead	8
Brown c. Anderson b. Ford	62
Lt. H.B. Vaughan-Arbuckle b. Anderson	64
Warwick not out	37
Shergoal not out	1
Extras	7

Total (3 wks.) 179

Lt. Phillips, Lt. J.L. Watson, Shone, Ballard Bamford and Kelly did not bat.

Bowling: — Lee 7-0-30-0, Whitehead 11-5-0-42-1, Hall 7-0-33-0, Elches 4-0-30-0, Anderson 4-0-28-1, Ford 1-0-9-1.

GEZIRA S.C. WIN AT MAADI

MACKENZIE'S

AGGRESSIVE KNOCK

Maadi S.C. v. Gezira S.C.

Gezira Sporting Club paid their annual visit to Maadi Sporting Club yesterday afternoon, 321 runs being scored in the course of the match for the loss of 12 wickets. The visitors won by four wickets, largely thanks to an aggressive knock by Mackenzie.

The homesters had first use of the wicket suffering a reverse with only three runs scored, Sargent being caught off Haddock's bowling. This brought Parkhouse to the wicket and some big hitting was witnessed, although at times the ball fell perilously close to a fielder's hands. Parkhouse received very valuable assistance from Blackwell who was batting steadily; the pair carried the total safely to the hundred mark, Parkhouse reaching his fifty after 51 minutes batting. With the score at 115 Hill had him caught behind the wicket for a valuable 63, completed in exactly one hour.

Tomlinson and Blackwell added a further 30 runs with some hard hitting, when the latter who was two short of his 50, was clean bowled by Walford. Tomlinson came to grief a run later, succumbing to the same bowler. Nine runs were added — all from Taher's bat — before Maadi declared with the score at 155 for 5.

With three wickets down for 37 runs, the visitors did not look like getting the runs, but thanks to a splendid partnership between Mackenzie and Haddock which put on 74 runs in quick time, the game took on a new lease of life. Some fielding errors at the early stage of their innings encouraged the batsmen to go for the bowling, Mackenzie in particular being very aggressive, reaching his 50 with a four off Sargent in 55 minutes the same stroke sending up the 100. Haddock's bright knock came to an end when Sargent held a good catch off Blackwell's bowling. The outgoing batsman hit a 6 and four 4's in his 36. Llewellyn and Richards were out with 153 on the board and Mackenzie, appropriately enough, made the winning hit for the visitors, the game coming to a close when he was run out in attempting a short run, the score being 166 for 7. At the crease 44 minutes, Mackenzie played a very forceful innings, putting plenty of power in every shot. Apart from a chance at square leg off Tomlinson's bowling when he had scored 7, Mackenzie hit freely, slowing up considerably after his half century. He hit twelve boundaries during his stay at the Wicket.

Maadi S.C.

L.P.D. Sargent c. Llewellyn b. Haddock	2
A. Blackwell c. Walford	48
R.J. Parkhouse c. Mackenzie b. Hill	63
J. Tomlinson b. Walford	17
Dr. Z. Taher not out	9
T. Lester c. Walford b. Hill	0
Extras	0

Total (5 wks.) 155

Dr. Wilson, S. Dale, M. Constant, S. Perry, A. Sabri did not bat. Bowling: — Haddock 6-0-36-1; Walford 10-2-26-2; Browne 5-0-18-0; Hill 7-0-32-2; Taylor 4-0-27-0.

Gezira S.C.

G.A.D. Taylor c. Sargent b. Dale	1
A.D. Mackenzie run out	87
De Freitas c. Parkhouse b. Tomlinson	7
Capt. Walford c. and b. Dale	8
F.T. Haddock c. Sargent b. Haddock	36
D.E. Llewellyn c. Parkhouse b. Tomlinson	2
Col. Richards b. Tomlinson	9
Maj. McConkey not out	2
Extras	14

Total (7 wks.) 166

Bimb Glegg, M. Hill and Maj. Brown did not bat.

Bowling: — Tomlinson 12-0-36-3; Dale 6-0-19-2; Parkhouse 2-0-27-0; Sargent 5-0-23-0; Blackwell 5-0-39-1; Wilson 3-0-8-0.

ARMY COMMAND CUP

FIRST ROUND FIXTURES

The Royal Engineers (Egypt) will meet the Royal Army Medical Corps in the first round of the Army Command cricket cup competition on the Main Barracks ground, Abbassia on Saturday and Sunday, May 21 and 22.

The 11th P.A.O. Hussars will meet the Essex Regt. in the same round at Helmshe on Sunday and Monday, May 22 and 23.

The Royal Army Service Corps meet the 7th Queen's Own Hussars in the same round on the White House ground, Abbassia, on Monday and Tuesday, May 30 and 31.

HIGH SCORING MATCH IN SMALL UNITS CUP

There was some very high scoring in the first round tie in the Small Units Cup between the 2nd Field Coy. R.E. and C. Sqd. 7th Hussars. This was played on the Abdel Moinein ground and was started on Monday, being completed on Tuesday afternoon. The Sappers, batting first, made 310 for 5 wickets declared (S./Sgt. Thomas 152 not out, Sgt. Maycock 63 and Gladman 52); the Hussars replying with 168 (Sgt. Kinsey 110).

P.I. v. R.A.M.C.

The P.I.C.C.'s return match with the R.A.M.C. will be played this afternoon on the Ministry of Education ground, Gezira.

RAIN HOLDS UP THE AUSTRALIANS

21 WICKETS FALL AT THE OVAL

F.R. BROWN'S

6 WICKETS FOR 44

London, May 18.

Rain interfered with a number of first-class fixtures to-day. The Australians only had a bare two hours' batting at Northampton, their opening pair scoring 126 runs before rain put an end to the day's cricket. Baddock was already well on the way to another century, having scored 72 not out.

Not a ball could be bowled at Sheffield, in the Yorkshire and Essex match, nor at Cambridge, where the University are meeting Nottinghamshire.

All the other matches, however, are well under way, and in two games, at the Oval and at Gillingham, two innings were completed in the course of the day's play. Surrey opening their return fixture with Derbyshire, the home county being dismissed for 182, of which Flahock, their brilliant left-hander, contributed 71. A splendid bowling performance by Freddie Brown, who had paid two visits to Egypt with Mr. H. M. Martineau's XI, and Berry, a new fast bowler who has played in Yorkshire league cricket, then dismissed Derbyshire for 94. Brown took 6 wickets for 44 and Berry 4 for 15. Surrey had made 16 for one wicket, when stumps were drawn, and are thus 104 runs on.

At Gillingham, Kent must have congratulated themselves when they got rid of Gloucestershire for 221, of which Barnett and Crapp made 180. Wright, a slow leg-break bowler, who had made an astonishing advance — twice he did the hat trick last summer — took 7 wickets for 71. But Kent could not profit by their early success. Goddard's splendid bowling dismissing them for 133.

Middlesex got rid of Lancashire at Lord's for 280, a total which Worcestershire exceeded by 9 runs against Hampshire at Basingstoke. Gibbons made 144 of these, while the damage with the ball was done by the Rev. J. W. J. Steele, a new fast bowler, an Army chaplain who has done well in Lancashire League cricket.

Northants v. Australians

At Northampton. Scores: Australians 126 for 0 wicket. (C. L. Baddock 72 not out). Rain stopped play.

Yorkshire v. Essex

At Sheffield. No play owing to rain.

Cambridge U. v. Notts

At Cambridge. No play owing to rain.

Surrey v. Derbyshire

At the Oval. Scores: Surrey 152 (Flahock 71) and 16 for 1 wicket. Derbyshire 94 (F. R. Brown 6 for 44, Berry 4 for 15).

Oxford U. v. Leicester

At Oxford. Scores: Oxford University 321 for 8 wickets. R. E. Elger 99, P. M. Whitehouse 72, Magill 80.

Middlesex v. Lancashire

At Lord's. Scores: Lancashire 280 (Paynter 63, Oldfield 54, W. H. L. Lister 54, Phillips 51, Smith 4 for 47). Middlesex 86 for 2 wickets.

Hampshire v. Worcester

At Basingstoke. Scores: Worcestershire 239 (Gibbons 144, Martin 61, Rev. J.W.J. Steele 5 for 67). Hampshire 52 for 4 wickets.

Kent v. Gloucestershire

At Gillingham. Scores: Gloucestershire 221 (Barnett 98, Crapp 82 got out, Wright 7 for 77) and 19 for 0 wicket. Kent 133 (Fagg 56, Goddard 7 for 57).

Sussex v. Warwick

At Hove. Scores: Warwick 301 (Croom 52, R. E. S. Wyatt 73, Ord 60, J. Parks 4 for 67). Sussex 115 for 2 wickets (John Langridge 62 not out).

ROYAL YACHT CLUB OF EGYPT

LADIES DOUBLE-HANDED RACE

The 1st. race of the 1st. series of four handicap races for ladies, double-handed, was sailed on Tuesday at 10 a.m. wind over the following course:

Cross Line E.W. Gas Buoy S. — Hole in Wall S. — Gas Buoy P. — Swimming S. — St. George P. — Cross Line E.W.

Finishing line: Faroukiah Buoy in line with Starter's Mast.

No. 8, sailed by Miss R. Gennaropolo, beat No. 15, sailed by Miss C. Comanos by 2 minutes 23 seconds.

The corrected finishing times were:

Yacht	Finish	C. Time Sailed by
No. 8 Miss R. Gennaropolo	3 56 15	3 57 45
No. 15 Miss C. Comanos	3 58 23	4 00 08
No. 1 Miss Elsie Crastonis	3 59 27	4 00 37
No. 3 Miss J. Heyliger	4 01 00	4 02 00
No. 5 Miss A. Alexandroff	4 02 01	4 02 21

Golf Club With No Captain

RACING AT ALEXANDRIA S. C.

ENTRIES AND ORDER OF RUNNING

SATURDAY, MAY 21

First Race, 2.30 p.m. — THE BEGINNERS STAKES, L.E. 100. Maiden Arabs. Distance: 1 Mile.

MORTADA	...	D.S.	8 12
EMPEROR	...	M. Cillag	8 14
TAMRAN	...	G. Cillag	8 12
BADRAN	...	D.S.	8 12
FLAYHAN	...	Constantinescu	8 12
FLORIS	...	Deforge	7 10
GEBEL EL TER	...	Barnes	7 10
ABU DARWICHE	...	Angelo	7 10
TALAT PASHA	...	W. List	7 10
SAMIR MANSUR	...	Turtie	7 10
NADIR	...	Gibson	7 10
BIBERON	...	Manfredi	7 10
ABOUD	...	Garcia	7 10
KORASHIYA	...	Bogdanich	7 10
RABIA	...	D.S.	7 7

Second Race, 3.05 p.m. — THE MAIDEN ARAB STAKES, L.E. 100. Maiden Arabs. Distance: 1 Mile.

MOHIL	...	Bogdanich	8 8
KAHTAN	...	Bogdanich	8 8
EL HAIFI	...	M. Cillag	8 8
MONIF	...	Barnes	8 8
WAZIR ZOR	...	X	8 8
AKHO MIRSAI	...	W. List	8 8
WATANI	...	Deforge	8 8
NAHR EL HURAL	...	Angelo	8 8
RUB EL KHALI	...	D.S.	8 8
BADRAN	...	Garcia	8 8
ISTIVE	...	Handali	8 8
MEZOUA	...	Sharpe	8 8
KASHMUR	...	M. Cillag	8 8

Third Race, 3.40 p.m. — THE AMATEUR HANDICAP, L.E. 60. Arabs. Distance: 7 Furlongs.

60. Arabs. Distance: 7 Furlongs.		
KOH I NOOR	D.S.	12 7
MUZAFFAR M.P. Galloway		11 7
DJELMOUD	D.S.	11 6
JUBILEE M. Badr el Din		11 5
ABU EL HILAL	D.S.	11 5
ABU SAKLAWI	X	11 0
EL ZIR Salem M.C. Zoghbe		11 0
ERDAMAN M.F. Mohsen		10 8
BLOUDAN M. Badr el Din		10 5
AKBAR II ... M.G. Thorold		10 5

Fourth Race, 4.15 p.m. — THE LEVANT HANDICAP, L.E. 150. Countrybreds, classes II (a) II (b). Div. B. Distance: 1 Mile.

MY IDEAL	...	Const.	9 3
BRIGHT MORNING	...	Const.	8 4
SOME SIN	...	Sharpe	8 3
BLACKSHIRT	...	Bogdanich	8 2
FLEUR DU LIBAN	...	D.S.	8 2
MAYA	...	G. Cillag	8 1
IRISH PLAYER	...	Gibson	8 1
BELLEPHON	...	D.S.	7 12
RUFUS	...	Jimenez	7 12
MEPHISTO	...	Garcia	7 10
RUFUS	...	Manfredi	7 4
GOLDEN BACHELOR	...	Luby	7 3
MILADY	...	Angelo	7 0

Fifth Race, 5 p.m. — THE JUBILEE HANDICAP, L.E. 1000. For Arabs having won at least five races. Distance: Round the Course.

L. LIBANAIS	...	Allemard	9 7
BISHR	...	M. Cillag	9 7
FAKRI	...	Vatard	9 5
MELEK EL MELOUK	...	Maiden	9 0
ABU FURSAN	...	Sharpe	8 12
FAKIR EL SHAM	...	Def.	8 5
ABU EL FOZ	...	G. Cillag	8 4
IBN GHAZAL	...	Gibson	8 3
HAZEM	...	A. Lister	8 2
SHAHABIL	...	Garcia	8 2
GASSEM	...	Bogdanich	8 0
HILALI	...	W. Lister	8 0
TAREK	...	Barnes	8 0
FIHAN	...	Manfredi	7 12
SALASABIL	...	Angelo	7 11
SAAD EL DIN	...	Angelo	7 7
ABU SABILI	...	X	7 4
GHAMER	...	Garcia	7 4
MAGNUM	...	D.S.	7 0
MARSHED	...	Luby	7 0
NIHAD	...	Bogdanich	7 0

Sixth Race, 5.35 p.m. — THE MESSALA STAKES, L.E. 120. 3rd. Class Arab ponies. Weight for age and inches with penalties. Distance: 5 Furlongs.

CORONATION	...	Deforge	8 6
ACOLON	...	Gibson	8 6
ELLI	...	M. Cillag	8 6
FERHAN	...	Constantinescu	8 6
PETTIT MAJOR	...	Sharpe	8 2
MEZOUA	...	G. Cillag	8 2
AS DE TREFLE	...	Manfredi	8 2
BONHEUR	...	W. Lister	8 2
EMAD EL DIN	...	Manfredi	8 2
SABHA	...	Bogdanich	7 11
JOHN BULL	...	Barnes	7 10
KASOUN	...	D.S.	7 10
EL AKHDAR	...	Bogdanich	7 7

Seventh Race, 6.10 p.m. — THE BENHA HANDICAP, L.E. 150. 2nd. Class Arabs. Distance: Round the Course.

JARIR	...	Constantinescu	9 0
ASSAD EL GHARW	...	Lia	8 10
KHAMSA	...	Gibson	8 10
MAGNUM	...	W. Lister	8 8
MOAWAD	...	Angelo	8 7
AMIR EL GABAL	...	Vatard	8 7
CORNICHE	...	M. Cillag	8 7
SAHEER	...	D.S.	8 3
BAHR EL GHAZAL	...	D.S.	8 2
FURSAN	...	Sharpe	8 2
IBN MAADI	...	Barnes	8 1
ROI DE L'AIR	...	G. Cillag	8 1
MONOPOLE	...	D.S.	8 0
SHAREK	...	D.S.	7 12
HUKMAT	...	Garcia	7 6
JOLI COEUR	...	D.S.	7 6

Eighth Race, 6.10 p.m. — THE EMPIRE AMATEUR TITLE

KENNERLEY IN AUSTRALIA

Will Kingsley Kennerley, due to arrive at Melbourne on May 30, succeed in bringing back to England the Empire Amateur Billiards trophy, at present held by Australia? This Birmingham player, his country's best amateur since the war, has displayed brilliant form these last two seasons and high hopes are entertained in England for his success. But neither he nor his supporters underestimate the strength of the opposition he will encounter.

The break records of the champion, E. Marshall of Perth, do not compare with those of Kennerley, but Marshall has considerably improved his top of the table play. He is certain to put up a stern fight to retain his title.

SUNDAY, MAY 22

First Race, 2.30 p.m. — THE JUNIOR BEGINNERS STAKES, L.E. 100. For 3-year old maiden Arabs. Distance: 5 Furlongs.

FARRASS	...	Jimenez	8 4
HUBARA	...	Turtle	8 4
PETTIT NOIR	...	Deforge	8 4
EASY	...	Vatard	8 4
TAMER	...	Sharpe	8 4
GARAH	...	W. Lister	8 1
GHANNAM	...	Garcia	8 1
SHAH SHAH	...	G. Cillag	8 1
PATSY	...	Barnes	7 12
TORRA	...	Barnes	7 12
ABU AGAG	...	Jimenez	7 12
EPSON	...	Angelo	7 12
KAWKABAN	...	Maiden	7 12
HARREEF	...	Bogdanich	7 9
SUNSHINE	...	D.S.	7 6

Second Race, 3.05 p.m. — THE SUEZ HANDICAP, L.E. 150. 2nd. Class Arab ponies. Distance: 5 Furlongs.

GHENT	...	M. Cillag	9 0
KAHRAMAN	...	G. Cillag	8 11
NAMISH	...	D.S.	8 10
RUFHAT	...	Garcia	8 9
RASHIK	...	Sharpe	8 3
SHUKRAN	...	W. Lister	8 2
SHAHZAMAN	...	Bogdanich	7 12
ABU EL HOL	...	A. Lister	7 11
BLUDAN	...	Bogdanich	7 8

Third Race, 3.40 p.m. — THE MAIDEN PONY STAKES, L.E. 100. Maiden Arab Ponies. Weight for age and inches. Distance: 7 Furlongs.

MEHAID	...	M. Cillag	8 12
KOHEIL	...	G. Cillag	8 12
GARAH	...	Angelo	8 6
NADI	...	Daoud	8 6
BAHRI	...	Deforge	8 5
ABU FAWARIS	...	D.S.	8 5
MOUSTAFA EL FARAG	...	D.S.	8 2
FORT	...	X	8 2
MONTREUX	...	D.S.	8 2
ABD EL HAG	...	Handali	8 2
CHARLES	...	W. Lister	8 2
SOUVENIR	...	Gibson	8 0
SAMSOUM	...	Constantinescu	8 0
MORTADA	...	Bogdanich	7 13
MOSPAKHER	...	Turtie	7 13
BANGAWAN	...	G. Cillag	7 13
KHAZAL	...	D.S.	7 13
KODAKK	...	D.S.	7 10
ABU HUSSEIN	...	Garcia	7 7

Fourth Race, 4.15 p.m. — THE ARAB SELLING HANDICAP, L.E. 100. Winner to be sold for L.E. 80. Distance: 1 Mile.

SAFAAN ...	G. Csilag	9 0
MANDOUR ...	Sharpe	8 11
PHILAE ...	Gibson	8 11
EL ZIR SALEM A.	Lister	8 8
GEBEL EL Sheikh M.	Csil.	8 4
WASSIF ...	A. Lister	8 4
MAARAG ...	Angelo	8 0
MONOPOLE ...	D.S.	8 0
NINO ...	Bogdanich	7 13
NOROC ...	D.S.	7 11
DENDERA ...	Luby	7 8
DIJENDAL ...	Manfredi	7 4
MAIMOUN ...	Garcia	7 4
MANGA ...	D.S.	7 4

Fifth Race, 5 p.m. — THE BRITON HANDICAP, L.E. 200. Thoroughbreds Class I having won at least two races. Distance: 1 Mile.

FIORETTI	...	M. Cillag	9 3
EASTERN BEAUTY	...	D.S.	9 0
GAME BEAUTY	...	G. Cillag	9 0
FLABELLI	...	Bogdanich	8 7
FRENCH BRIDE	...	Jimenez	8 7
DAMIANA	...	W. Lister	8 4
OPTIMISTE	...	Barnes	8 4
ARABO	...	Angelo	8 4
ARDITO	...	Sharpe	8 2
FOXY BOY	...	Manfredi	7 11
LEMFIN	...	Gibson	7 11
STAIN OF SIN	...	D.S.	7 0

Sixth Race, 5.35 p.m. — THE CARLTON STAKES, L.E. 120. 3rd. Class Arab ponies. Weight for age and inches with penalties. Distance: Round the Course.

Seventhenth, 6.10 p.m. — THE			
TOUSTAPHA PASHA STAKES...			
E. 120. 3rd. Class Arabs. Weight			
age with penalties. Distance:			
5 furlongs.			
DOULAB G. Cossig	8	10	7
... .. Gibson	8	10	7
FANNAN Lister	8	8	11
MADMOUN D.S.	8	8	11
WADAD Const.	8	8	11
RAHJANE M. Cossig	8	8	11
KAZEM Angelo	8	8	11
FAKHER Sharpe	8	8	11
MASHGAR FAROUK Barnes	8	4	11
MESSAKI Garcia	8	4	11
ABDIN Gibson	8	4	11
SHARIF DAVID D.S.	8	4	11
BAKAR Angelo	8	4	11
AMIN EL BAKR Sharpe	8	4	11
SANBIR PASHA D.S.	8	4	11
MUTMA X	8	4	11
MARIE BELL Vaturi	8	1	11

Seventh Race, 6.10 p.m. — THE MOUSTAPHA PASHA STAKES, L.E. 120. 3rd. Class Arabs. Weight for age with penalties. Distance: 6 Furlongs.

DULAB	...	G. Cillag	8 10
YAHIA	...	Gibson	8 10
FANNAN	...	W. Lister	8 8
MAIMOUN	...	D.S.	8 8
WADAD	...	Const.	8 8
RAHJANE	...	M. Cillag	8 8
KAZAM	...	Angelo	8 4
FAKHER	...	Sharpe	8 4
ASHGAR FAROUK	...	Barnes	8 4
MESSAKI	...	Garcia	8 4
ABDIN	...	Gibson	8 4
KING DAVID	...	D.S.	8 4
ZAMALEK	...	Angelo	8 4
AMIR EL BARR	...	Sharpe	8 4
SENAN PASHA	...	D.S.	8 4
TUTMA	...	X	8 4
MARIE BELL	...	Vatard	8 1

N.S.C. MONTHLY COMPETITION

This month's Golf Competition at New Sports Club, Smouha City, will consist of 18 holes. Medal play on Saturday afternoon May 21.

Entries will close at 1 p.m. on Friday, May 20.

Entrance fee: P.T.10 (to be paid before starting).

THE KISMET HANDICAP RUNNING

SILVER FOX'S NARROW VICTORY-RIRE AUX

LARMES' BAD LUCK-BALLYCARNAINES'S SUCCESS IN SMOUHA CUP

By Crow's Nest

Surprises were not wanting at the Alexandria Racing Club during their three last days' sport on the Smouha City Course, but these were produced by events of lesser importance, and we have yet to experience a real upset in one of the principal races. Those in the latter category competed for on Saturday and Sunday last both went to horses entitled to finish within the first three, and prices were accordingly short, but Silver Fox, when winning the Kismet Handicap by a short-head was, within an ace of being beaten by Ibn Kheir, who would have returned 203 to 10. Though it may be doubtful if the latter might have been successful but for his attempt to savage, there is probably no doubt that he would have been disqualified had he managed to catch the judge's eye, which it looked as though he might a few yards prior to the post being passed. Mudrik was another outside concern in this finish, and there might have been another story to tell had he been favoured with a better run. The most unfortunate horse, however, was Rire aux Larmes, whose apparent excellent condition had led his connections to hope for a share of the spoils. In his case two very severe kicks from Bakr as the tapes went up put him out of action, and it was somewhat surprising that he finished the course, as he could hardly walk a few minutes after the race was over. It is to be hoped however, he was not so badly hurt as to preclude his racing again this summer, though I understand there is a possibility of this being the case.

Strangely enough, El Sergeant, who has been seen to finish twice down the course recently, was installed first favourite for this race, his process of acclimatization and progress in work apparently leaving no doubt as to his chances. But judging things by the result, one had the opinion that, for a horse of his build, he was taken to the front much too precipitously to withstand the final rush which is always to be expected in races of this category. However, he ran well, and may now be followed with advantage.

The race for the Smouha Cup on Sunday proved fairly conclusively that Game Beauty, Optimiste and Foxy Boy found the 1 1/2 mile course beyond their capabilities, at any rate, as far as the two last are concerned, in the manner in which they were asked to carry out their task. While it is true, both like to make their own running, and, when in winning form, usually are successful with these tactics it is quite another story when two try the same game together, to say nothing of a third, which on this occasion was the case when Aramayo joined issue. It was not at all surprising, therefore, to see them at the end of their tether by the time the small stands were reached, and there is little doubt these tactics perfectly suited the long and powerfully striding Ballycarnaine. It is to be remarked, however, that Foxy Boy finished fourth, and I think he will eventually turn out to be a true stayer, though he will have to be built up more before being able to travel over such a long course successfully, for it looked as if he was badly wanting in substance last week. While I was not greatly surprised to see Battle Axe finish out of the first four with his staidier as the race was run, I had expected La Perle du Val to be concerned and can only surmise she was not in her best mood on this occasion.

Cordahi Bey's Promising Arabs

When winning his maiden race a few weeks since with great ease, those witnessing his performance could well imagine that Murtajiz would have a lengthy passage through 3rd Class, and this proved to be the case when he disposed of his two weight-for-age event last Thursday and Saturday. Being a sturdy built pony, he found no difficulty in carrying his 9.0 to victory on Saturday, and led from start to finish in slightly better time than when having 4 lbs. less to shoulder, so that he should be worth following in 2nd Class. The same owner, Joseph Bey Cordahi, possesses an other excellent horse in Jarir, who scored very easily on Thursday, and now has to obtain his Permanent Arab Certificate while still having to win one more race before qualifying for the select category.

Though Mr. T. G. B. Troncher was not present on Sunday to see his Rub El Khali make short work of the opposition he met in the Beginners Stakes, he must have been more than pleased to hear of his success. Bred at his Sidi Salem Stud, this nice looking four-year-old is likely to turn out a great credit to his establishment, and it is to be hoped that more of similar quality may soon be sent out.

It was interesting to see the notice of a new Challenge Cup race, to take place at the Alexandria Racing Club on June 25 or 28, and for which Mr. A. Michaelides is, who have not more than five winners to their credit. This means, of course, that apprentices are ca-

tered for principally, and, in the same way as the two events staged during the past summer by the late Mr. A. J. Michaelides, will be an encouragement to those lads having in them the making of jockeys.

ALEXANDRIA RACING CLUB (SMOuha CITY)

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP. Value L.E. 400. (Including a silver Cup value L.E. 25, presented by Mr. P. Bellen) of which L.E. 80 to the second and L.E. 40 to the third. A Handicap for Horses Class I, 3 and 4 year olds. ... 7 furlongs.

THE THOROUGHBRED SELLING HANDICAP. Value L.E. 80 to go to the winner. Winner to be offered for sale for L.E. 100. A Handicap for Horses Class I, ... 1 Mile.

THE TAJ MAHAL HANDICAP. Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for Horses Classes II (a) and II (b). Div. B. and non winners in Div. A. 6 Fur.

THE SEIGNEUR HANDICAP. Value L.E. 200. A Handicap for 1st Class Arabs. 1 Mile 1 furlong.

THE MABRAD HANDICAP. Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for 2nd Class Arabs. 7 furlongs.

THE AMATEUR GRAND PRIX. Value L.E. 200. (Including a Cup value L.E. 20 to be presented to the rider of the winner), of which second to receive L.E. 20 and third L.E. 10. A Handicap for Arabs that have won their Maiden race, to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders. Lowest weight not less than 10 stone. 1 mile 1 furlong.

THE EL WARD HANDICAP. Value L.E. 400, of which L.E. 80 to the second and L.E. 40 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, that have won 4 or more races. Winners of an aggregate of L.E. 1500 excluded. 7 furlongs.

THE IBN SARRA HANDICAP. Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for 2nd Class Arab Ponies. 1 mile.

THE EL DERRA STAKES. Value L.E. 120. For 3rd Class Arab Ponies. Weight for age and inches, with penalty. 7 furlongs.

THE PONY BEGINNERS STAKES. Value L.E. 100. For Maiden Arab Ponies. Weight for age and inches. 6 furlongs.

June 25 and 26

THE RANANULUS HANDICAP. Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for Horses Class I. Winners of 2 or more races. 1 1/4 Miles.

THE DEPAVILLE STAKES. Value L.E. 500 (including a silver Cup, value L.E. 25, presented by Mr. Elie Ades). The Cup, and L.E. 325 to go to the winner. L.E. 100 to the second and L.E. 50 to the third. For Horses Class I, 2 year olds. Colts to carry 8.7. Fillies and Geldings 8.4. With penalties. 5 furlongs.

THE PRESTIGE STAKES. Value L.E. 100. For Horses Classes II (a) and II (b). Maiden and winners of not more than 1 race. 6 furlongs.

THE CRITERION HANDICAP. Value L.E. 500 (including a gold Cup value L.E. 150 presented by Mr. Th. Cazzika) added to a Sweepstake of L.E. 10 for subscribers (half forfeit for non starters). The Cup, L.E. 200 and the Sweepstake to go to the winner. L.E. 100 to the second and L.E. 50 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs 4 years old that have won one or more race. 1 1/4 Miles.

THE BONJOUR HANDICAP. Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for 2nd Class Arabs. 1 Mile 1 furlong.

THE GARNOUK STAKES. Value L.E. 120. For 3rd Class Arabs. Weight for age, with penalty. 5 furlongs.

THE IBN SAOOD STAKES. Value L.E. 120. For 3rd Class Arab Ponies. Poles allowed 4 lbs. Weight for age, with penalty. 1 1/4 Miles.

THE JUNIOR BEGINNERS STAKES. Value L.E. 100. For Maiden Arabs. 3 year olds. Weight for age. 5 furlongs.

A LETTER FROM MALTA

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS
AHEADTOWARDS SELF GOVERNMENT
A PROGRESSIVE LITTLE ISLAND

(From Our Correspondent)

The Anglo-Italian Agreement appears to have greatly smoothed the way for the restoration of representative institutions to the island. With no immediate prospect of international complications in the Mediterranean, and with such major problems as those regarding languages and education definitely settled and out of the way, there seems to be no reason why some modified form of self-government should not be granted to the island in the very near future. It is expected that Lord Strickland's second "Ultra Vires" case, which is to come up before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council very shortly, and which cannot fail to emphasise the desirability of terminating what is after all a perfectly paradoxical state of affairs, will help very considerably towards that end. It is true, on the other hand, that one or two false moves have been made locally during the last few months. Such were, in the opinion of many, the various Memoranda submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a number of public bodies on the subject of the reinstatement of the Italian language. It is hardly conceivable, however, that minority claims of the kind, which once upon a time used to lend colour to the suggestion that to grant a Constitution to Malta was like granting self-government to a battleship, will at the present day greatly impress influential opinion at Westminster.

A Progressive Island

There was a time when the life of the local newspaper man was a relatively happy one. It is so no longer now. The topics that were the stock-in-trade of every newspaper office in the island, and that never allowed one to experience that intensely miserable feeling of being hard up for a subject, have vanished one by one. First came the loss of self-government which, from a journalistic point of view, had created a paradisaical state of affairs. The famous language question survived for a time, but it, too, is dead and buried now, and has coldly resisted all attempts at exhumation. Then a series of other journalistic misfortunes followed each other in rapid succession. The beggars were rounded up, the Grand Hotel at last assumed corporeal existence and the motor-bus service improved so much as to render the subject hopelessly futile. Cab-drivers, whose alleged iniquities were responsible for a steady flow of literary output, dwindled down to a few die-hard cases. The "powers-that-be" also resurfaced most of the roads, the state of which had once upon a time offered such magnificent opportunities for vilifying the Government of the day. Refuse collectors, concerning whom more doleful newspaper articles have been written than on any other subject, have passed into oblivion-unwept, unhonoured and unremembered. In like manner, the death of a no longer seems "appalling," infant mortality has decreased and child welfare has shown an almost astonishing improvement in all directions. And now tragedy of tragedies, the goat, the well-beloved of the local journalistic fraternity, is also about to make its exit!

It is true that all this, or most of it, represents so much progress made, but it certainly has left the

local journalist high and dry on the unlovely shoals of newspaperdom.

Exit The Goat

Though it always seemed so impossible that it should ever come to pass, and though even now one almost fears to wake up and find it is all a dream, the end of the ubiquitous goat, and the official birth of the New Milk Marketing Department, is to take place next week.

The plant has been installed—at considerable cost, it may be mentioned—and the whole scheme is ready to come into operation at once. The actual pasteurization of the milk will take place at the Milk Centre at Hamrun, but there are a number of other subsidiary depots at various strategic points. Two or more deliveries a day will be made by smart motor vans which are the last word in hygiene.

No attempt is to be made at the outset to prohibit the entry of the goats into the areas so far covered by the scheme, a process of natural evolution being preferred to direct methods of compulsion. It is confidently expected, however, that public support for the new venture will increase in volume to such an extent as to ensure the final disappearance of the goats from the streets within a comparatively short time. The goats have been endured for centuries and it will not matter very much after all if their anomalous presence in the streets will continue for a little longer.

An aspect of the matter that does not seem to have been sufficiently stressed is that the sale of pasteurized milk is bound in the long run to render the importation of tinned milk an unprofitable proposition. This means that a very considerable sum of money will be saved the island every year. It is also important to bear in mind that the troops stationed here have so far relied on imported tinned milk for their requirements and that the possibility that they will eventually change over to the local pasteurized product is not to be ruled out.

Football At Its Last Gasp

The end of the football season is drawing near in the midst of much unhappiness. Most of the leading clubs are faced with serious deficits and, what is worse, public support has dwindled down to exiguous proportions. There are many things to account for this sorry state of affairs. One of the principal reasons is that all too often matches between the premier clubs have degenerated into exhibitions that have been very thoroughly disgusting. On each occasion, the adverse effect on the "gate" was felt immediately after.

The blame, however, does not rest entirely with the clubs and the individual players concerned. It has happened very often that matches have been ruined as a spectacle through the incompetence or want of firmness and tact of the Referees available in the island. Furthermore, ruined matches do not end with the final whistle. The players reported to the Association by the Referee are usually suspended for quite lengthy periods, and this means, all too often, that Clubs lose the services of just the very "stars" who, whether as individual players or as key-men of the team, draw the crowds to pay those all-important shillings. It is a vicious circle, and none but the Referees, who seem to enjoy too much of the privilege of Caesar's wife, seem to escape the dire consequences.

The new Management of the Empire Stadium has inherited none too rosy a situation and it will require the closest co-operation of all concerned if next year's football is to come into its own again.

AL MOASSAT'S NEW CLINIC

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY

H.H. Prince Omar Toussoun, in his capacity as Patron of the Al Moassat Benevolent Society, has invited senior officials and notables—Egyptian and European—to the ceremony of the laying of the first foundation stone of the Al Moassat's new outpatients' free clinic at Minet el Bassal, on Friday at 5 p.m.

The property was presented to the Al Moassat by Prince Toussoun in 1921, and the foundation stone will be laid by Mr. Oswald Finney, who donated L.E.5,000 for the creation of the clinic, after whom it will be named.

The clinic is being built on a site about 1,300 pica in area, situated between Tarikh-bridge and Gabbary and is expected to cost L.E.11,000. There will be a basement and two floors. In the basement will be housed a laboratory, stores for equip-

ment and medical preparations and places for cleaning and ironing. There will also be a most up-to-date shelter for cover against air raids and poisonous gas.

Up-To-Date Building

The ground floor will have two entrances: one for men and the other for women. It will also contain large waiting halls, in the middle of which there will be a pharmacy. The plan drawn by the architect has provided that patients coming in will not mix with those already examined. The nurses' rooms and the linen stores will also be on this floor, besides a First Aid Pharmacy, which will be open day and night, and a centre for the free distribution of milk to poor children of Minet el Bassal and Karmouz quarters.

The first floor contains a large operation room, connected with a sterilising room. Beside this room, there will be a room for Orthopaedic, another for dental surgery, a room for ophthalmic diseases, a dark examination room, a room for the diseases of the nose, ear and throat. In addition, this floor will contain a large lecture hall capable of holding 500 persons, a room for the Board of Directors and another for the nurses.

The clinic will be fitted with a large lift for carrying patients from the ground floor to the first floor and a small one for taking articles from the laboratory in the basement to the pharmacy in the ground floor.

Don't Forget

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RHEUMATISM

A GROUP OF PALM TREES



(By courtesy of the Egyptian Tourist Department)

ROYAL INTEREST
IN R.A.F.VISIT TO FOUR
STATIONS

In the uniform of a Marshal of the Royal Air Force and wearing the close-fitting field service cap, the King visited four typical R.A.F. stations representing bomber, fighter, coastal and training units. The tour was made throughout by air, starting from Windsor Castle in the morning and returning there in the early evening after landings at Northolt, Harwell, Upavon, and Thorney Island. At each station the King talked with officers and men and saw examples of the "expansion-type" aircraft now being built in great numbers for the R.A.F.

His Majesty, who has been a qualified airplane pilot since 1919, was accompanied in his blue, silver and red twin-engined monoplane by Wing Commander B.H. Fielden, Captain of the King's Flight, and did most of the flying between stations himself.

The object of the tour was to extend the knowledge acquired by the King in his recent visits to the Cadet College and to important aircraft factories. He showed especial interest in the Hawker Hurricane eight-gun fighter, one of which made the astonishing night flight from Edinburgh to London in 48 minutes, and the new and formidable bombing aircraft assembled for his inspection.

From Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff, and senior officers and experts at each station, the King learned the secrets of Britain's aerial might. He climbed into the cockpit of a Hurricane, the external covering of which had been partially stripped to reveal the wing structure and the mechanism of the eight guns, and asked many questions. The gun turret of a Hawker Demon, which moves under power in any desired direction, held his interest for several minutes while the ingenious driving mechanism of the turret and the extraordinary accuracy of fire at high speeds which it makes possible, were explained.

Air Vice-Marshal Gossage, officer responsible for the defence plans of London against air attack, expounded the task of interception of enemy bombers which is allocated to the Hurricane squadrons. The King spent some time in the "sector operations room" at Northolt, nerve centre of London's defence. Later twelve Hurricanes of No.111 Squadron flew past the King in a magnificent demonstration of formation flying. Flashing across the sky at a speed of more than 300 miles an hour the squadron dipped low in the traditional air salute.

LETTER NOBODY
COULD DECIPHER

Strange missives reach the foreign correspondence department of Imperial Airways, but the linguists generally manage to deal with them. The other day, however, a letter arrived in a dialect which even the most experienced official was unable to decipher. As it might have been from a prospective passenger, every effort was made to find out what it was all about. But even after the aid of foreign consulates had been invoked, the riddle remained unsolved. As a last step, the missive was entrusted to a firm specialising in little-known languages.

Even these past-masters had no easy task. Actually the letter had been written in an obscure Slavonic dialect, and the cost of the translation work on it ran into a sum of several pounds. And, when all was said and done, all that the mysterious letter contained were the words: "Dear Sir, I beg to apply for a position with your Company as a labourer."

ARE YOU SURE?

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" BRAINS TEST

Answers on Page 12.

1. What is the official title of:—
a. Mustapha Kemal d. Mussolini
b. General Franco e. Stalin

2. The creature that makes coral is called:—
a. Protein Aconite
b. Ammonite Polyp
c. Anchorite Valkyrie

3. Martin Luther's hymn begins:—
"O God, our help in ages past,"
"Rock of Ages, left for me."
"Now thank we all our God,"
"A safe stronghold our God is still,"
"All people that on earth do dwell."

4. In what country is the:—
a. Gaeltacht d. Grand Canyon
b. Great Divide e. Ploidy
c. Tyrol

5. To scan means to:—
Go through point by point.
Look at rapidly.
Correct.
Search for.

6. Socialists celebrate May Day because it is the:—
Birth of Karl Marx.
Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
Day the Tolpuddle martyrs were sentenced.
Date trade unions became lawful.
Day of the first demonstration for an eight-hour working day.

7. In England if one vehicle is towing another does it have to carry a rear red lamp?
Yes No

8. What country contains or contained:—
a. Boyars d. High King
b. Grandees e. Samurai
c. Mandarins

9. Dixieland is a name applied to:—
Any American State where there are negroes.
North and South Carolina.
A country that grows cotton.
The United States south of a certain line.
States where slavery was once permitted.

10. What is the chief use of:—
a. Olive oil c. Mineral oil
b. Whale oil

11. Pampelmoose is a:—
South American rodent.
Soft paste used in making porcelain.
White moss.
Species of Arctic deer.
Grape fruit.

12. Which of these countries are on the gold standard?
Belgium Britain
France U.S.A.

13. One of these fed on locusts and wild honey:—
Job Peter the Baptist
St. Augustine John the Baptist
Ulysses Hermit
Diogenes

14. Which can live longest?
Parrot Tortoise
Elephant Rhinoceros
Pike Tree

15. Where is or was the palace of:—
a. William the Conqueror c. The Archbishop of Canterbury
b. Queen Anne d. Charles II.

16. Two ships want to pass at night. One shows a red light. The other wishing to signal "all clear," should show a:—
Red light White light
1 foot 18 inches

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Mr. A.V.N. BIANCHI

33, Rue Cherif Pasha, ALEXANDRIA. Telephone 21107.

Y.M.C.A. BOYS' CLUB

AT PONT LIMOUN

On March 25, 1938, a street-boys' club was formally opened at Pont Limoun, under the auspices of the Boys' Department of the Y.M.C.A. The idea came from the members of the Boys' Department themselves.

The transformation of the Club from idea to reality has been a wonderful piece of practical, careful planning, united with swift action and hard work.

The expense of establishing such a club was first discussed, and assessed at L.E.450 for the first year. Then a letter was sent to members of the Y.M.C.A. explaining the project, stating the estimated cost, and asking for subscriptions. In the meantime, P.T.250 was borrowed, and a piece of land was rented for 2 years.

Within two or three months, the Boys Department had received L.E. 350 in response to their letter, as well as a gift of 1,700 bricks from the Cairo Sand Brick Company. Club buildings were erected, comprising large and small club rooms, a Leader's office, and modern dressing-room, fitted with showers.

While this work was in progress, the services of Aly Mohamed Effendi el Sayed were engaged, as leader. He went down to Pont Limoun, for a month, to look around the place, and to find some means of getting into friendly touch with the boys to be found on the streets. Within a short time, he had established friendly relations between himself and many boys, by entering into their games and thus winning their confidence. The result of this friendly contact was astounding. When the club was opened, 350 boys wanted to become members. As there is only room for 100 boys, a selection had to be made, and membership has been confined to boys of 11-15 years of age. It is worth noting that, on principle, membership is not free. The boys themselves decided on a Club subscription of 1-5 m.m. a month.

At the moment, the boys of the Club are being taught to box, to sing, to play games, and to interest themselves in dramatic work. They are helped by the Leader, and by daily groups of volunteers from the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Department. Educational talks and cinema shows are also given. No food or sleeping accommodation is provided at the Club.

This programme is being extended to cover such things as excursions, summer camp, savings bank, employment bureau, educational classes, physical examination, treatment for eyes.

The development of this scheme will be gradual however, as it will depend on how much the boys absorb at a time.

L.E. 250 IN CASH
or
THIS YEAR'S LEAVE
IN EUROPE freeINCLUDING
FULL 1ST CLASS
FARES BY LUXURY
LINER AND
RAILPARIS
AND ITS
GLITTERING
LIFELONDON
AND ITS
HISTORIC BUILDINGS

YOU must often have longed to see the romantic capitals of England and France; to watch the throbbing life of the Paris boulevards, or the charm of London.

Now is your chance! A month's free trip for two people, with 1st class travel and L.E. 35 a week for expenses, is the first prize in this simple competition. Other cash prizes value L.E. 100 will be awarded.

In the coupon are twelve qualities of Sunlight Soap. Place them in the right order of importance. Write in the square beside each the place you think it ought to take in the list. If you think "Sunlight lathers freely" the most important, write 1 in the space beside it, and so on. Results will be decided by popular vote.

If you don't already know the wonderful qualities of Sunlight Soap this is a grand way to find them out. Use Sunlight next washday, then put Sunlight's qualities on the coupon in the order you think right.



COUPON:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight Soap keeps white clothes beautifully white. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight washes more quickly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight lathers freely. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight washes more thoroughly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight makes clothes sweet-smelling. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight saves money because it saves the clothes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight does not contain injurious chemicals. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight cannot harm clothes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight keeps hands soft. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight makes hard rubbing unnecessary. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight keeps the skin smooth. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunlight is ideal for all washing. |

Name

Address

READ THIS CAREFULLY:

Write your name and address PLAINLY on the coupon and attach it to three printed wrappers from tablets of Sunlight Soap. Post to Sunlight Special Bng, Cairo Central P.O. A 2 mm. stamp is sufficient postage.

Entries must be received by 31st May 1938, and the results will be announced in the Press 15th June 1938. In case of ties, the result will be settled by the makers, whose decision is final in all matters relating to this competition.

GA.

X5 1238

Envelopes must NOT be closed.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Prince Abbas Halim is staying at the Windsor Hotel, Alexandria.

Royal rescripts were issued yesterday afternoon appointing Ahmed Lutfi el Sayed Pasha, Minister of the Interior, Hussein Sirry Pasha, Minister of Public Works, Mohamed Taher Pasha, Mohamed Nageb el Charabi Pasha, Lewa Hussein Rifki Pasha and Mre. Azar Gubran as Senators.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister, yesterday received at his offices in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Dr. Foad Sultan Bey, Director Bank Misr, Abdel Rahman Elamada Bey, Manager of Misr Spinning and Weaving factory at Mehalla el Kobra, Sir Richard Vaux, President of the Mixed Court of Appeal, Mr. J.I. Graig, Customs Commissioner, Hassan Fahmy Rifaat Pasha, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, and Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha, Minister of Education.

Mr. Aly Fawzi Marel gave a dinner party Tuesday evening at the Mena Lido. The following guests attended:— H.H. Princess Zeinab Yousry; E.E. The Belgian Minister and Mrs. de Schouteete de Terwarent; E.E. Ismail Sidky Pasha and Mrs. Sidky; Seifallah Yousry Pasha and Mrs. Yousry; H.E. Hussein Sirry Pasha and Mrs. Sirry; Mourad Sid Ahmed Pasha; Mrs. Sid Ahmed Bey; Mr. and Mrs. Has-souna Bey; Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Bey Rachid; I.E. Charara Pasha.

Bah el Din Barakat Pasha, President of the Chamber of Deputies called yesterday on Hussein Sirry Pasha, Minister of Public Works.

Ahmed Ziwer Pasha and Mohamed Shafik Pasha arrived in Cairo last evening from Alexandria.

Mr. Danielson Swedish Minister to Egypt, with Mrs. and Miss Danielson, is staying at the Windsor Palace Hotel, Alexandria.

Vice Admiral Sir Francis and Lady Toltenham are staying at Mena House.

The Right Hon. and Mrs. O'Brien have left Cairo for Alexandria and are staying at the Cecil Hotel.

Samuel Shashoua Bey, President of the Iraqi Community, and Mrs. Shashoua gave a reception at their villa at Alexandria on Tuesday night, which was attended by many leading personalities. Among those present were:— Mohamed Hussein Pasha, Governor of Alexandria, Hamed Shawarby Pasha, Lewa Amin Choucri el Shinhaby Pasha, S. Camerani, Italian Consul-General in Alexandria and Mrs. Camerani; Mr. T. Kuroki Japanese Consul-General and Mrs. Kuroki; Mr. J. Lavrador, Brazilian Consul and Charge d'Affaires in Alexandria; Consul, Moise Dichey Bey, Aly Amin Yehia Bey, Abdallah Arslan Bey, Abdel Hamid Cherif Bey, Mohamed Ramadan Bey, Ibrahim Fouad Sidahmed Bey and Mrs. Sidahmed, Mr. and Mrs. N.A. Christofides and Dr. Zaki M. Gheiri Bey.

Mr. Newton Harcourt has arrived in Cairo and is staying at the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelso are spending a few days at the Victoria Hotel.

Mrs. N. T. Lancaster is spending a few days at the Cecil Hotel.

Mr. R.E. Moore has arrived in Alexandria and is staying at the Cecil Hotel.

Mrs. Grace d'Aray Wimperis of London has arrived in Cairo and is staying at Mena House.

Mr. and Mrs. E.M. Phillips are staying at the Victoria Hotel.

A small dance is held on the terrace of the Heliopolis House Hotel every Thursday from 9 p.m. and Sunday from 6.30 p.m.

A special train conveying members of the Royal Bodyguard arrived at Alexandria yesterday afternoon from Cairo.

Imperial Airways Ltd., announce that the following passengers left Alexandria on May 15, for Europe by the R.M.A. Challenger, Mr. and Mrs. Clourel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lerner.

The Council of Management of the Alexandria A.I.S.S.U. acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations on the occasion of the Mouled el Nabi: L.E.10 from Messrs. Sami Ismail and Ahmed K. Bakr, and L.E.10 from Mohamed Hassan El Chamli Bey.

Imperial Airways Ltd., announce that the following passengers left Alexandria on May 16, for Europe by the R.M.A. Caledonia: Capt. Tancred, Mr. Laufer, Mr. Johnson.

TAKE NO RISKS

It costs more than waters bottled round the corner because it comes overseas from the most remarkable natural spring in the world. But a Plastre or two is cheap health insurance.

Insist on Perrier Water in all your drinks, be they fruit juices, whisky, gin, etc.

Give your children daily
DEGROSE
with
VITAMIN D
SALPERN
CALCIUM TABLETS

WHERE ARE WE?



Street names in Cairo now change almost as frequently as the weather. Hardly a day passes without some old and familiar name giving place to that of a more modern public celebrity. It is, as was pointed out in our correspondence column some few days ago, most bewildering and time that some one in authority called a halt.

But there is also another and equally important cause for complaint, and that is the change in style of the street name plates. Hitherto they have always been in Arabic and Latin characters (either French or English) of the same size which, when not placed too high on the street corner, could be read easily.

Lately, however, the Tanzim Department has been bitten by the nationalist bug, which wants to make us all read and write Arabic overnight or as some would say "Egyptianise" ourselves. It is all very patriotic and laudable, no doubt, but most impracticable. Cairo is a cosmopolitan city visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists every year the majority of whom prefer to find their own way about and not to be dependent on dragomans. What are they to do now with the European version of the street names no larger than the size of a visiting card? Walk about with a pair of binoculars glued to their eyes? Of course not, some one in the Tanzim Department has blundered and the sooner we return to the old system when the Latin characters were a readable size the better it will be.

TRAVEL IN ITALY

E.N.I.T. PUBLICATIONS

Every month new publications in several languages are issued by the Italian State Tourist Department (E.N.I.T.). These are intended to make better known to the public abroad the various cities of Italy, so abundantly endowed with treasures of art, the numerous centres attractive to tourists and the great natural beauties of the country. In booklets, zone by zone, city by city is described and accompanied by illustrations, while information of a practical nature is added so as to make them more useful and interesting to the tourist.

Included in the publications which have appeared in recent months are small guide books on Rome, Naples, Taormina, Amalfi, Cuneo, Capri, Vicenza, Ascoli Piceno, Bergamo, Palermo, Grosseto, Genoa and Como, richly illustrated with photos and maps and containing much useful information. There is also a new booklet on the various attractions of Umbria, one on Lombardy, one on Sardinia, one called "The Four Seasons" intended to illustrate the charm of the various Italian districts during the different seasons of the year, one on Italian Lakes and one on the Pasubio, a zone of great interest and containing much useful information, and finally one relating to honeymoon trips in Italy.

An attractive publication is the one called "Italy Seen From the Sky," also published in the principal languages. Other publications which the foreign visitor to Italy will gladly consult are those explaining the rules and conditions for the purchase and use of Hotel and Petrol Coupons (published in eleven languages), the time-tables or through-services between Italy and abroad, and the principal rail, motor, air and sea communications in Italy and between Italy and other countries.

Of interest to tourists from all countries is the Year book "Hotels in Italy," the new 1938 edition of which is published in two volumes. It contains a list of the hotels and pensions throughout Italy, the Ethio plan Empire and Italian Colonies and Possessions, and supplies all information about hotels, rates, railway facilities, etc.

All the E.N.I.T. publications, of which, however, we have mentioned only those recently issued, may be obtained at the E.N.I.T. Offices in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez or at any tourist office, which will supply them free of charge.

ANGLO SWISS HOSPITAL

The Committee of the Anglo-Swiss Hospital desire to record their very grateful thanks for the following donations:

L.E. 500 from Mr. Oswald Finney
500 from Mrs. Swinglehurst
250 from Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Birley
100 from Sir Henry Barker

1350 in all.

These generous gifts will enable the Committee to replace the existing X Ray Installation, which has been in constant use for the last 13 years, by a new and up to date equipment and also to carry out various repairs and improvements which are badly needed in the Hospital.

THE WEATHER

The weather was slightly warmer yesterday and flies immediately invaded Cairo. With true Caesarian might: they came, they saw, they conquered. Street vendors were obliged to see their goods demolished before their very eyes, and little urchins went about with eye-fuils of the triumphant enemy.

The sun did not free itself from the enfolding clouds until late this morning and it was foretold by some false prophets that this was a sure sign that the day would be very hot. At 9 a.m. the temperature was 72 F. (22 C.), by 12 a.m. it had risen to 75 F. (25 1/2 C.). Contrary to custom the warmest part of the day was at 4 p.m. when the mercury rose to 84 F. (28 1/2 C.).

The ridge of high pressure extending across the central Mediterranean to Western Egypt is slowly weakening.

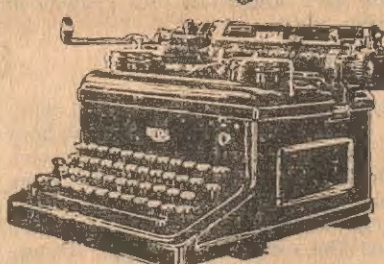
SCHOOLCHILDREN'S SUMMER LEAVE

The Khedivial Mail Line and Pharaonic Mail Line have pleasure in announcing that they are organising as customary a schoolchildren's party to travel overland from London to Alexandria, thence by steamer to Marselles, thence by steamer to Alexandria. An English matron will travel with the children right through from London to Alexandria leaving Victoria Station at 10.30 a.m. on Monday July 25 and arriving in Alexandria at 4 p.m. on Saturday July 30. Similar arrangements will be made for the return journey from Alexandria at noon on Wednesday September 14, arriving at Victoria Station at 5.20 p.m. on Tuesday September 20.

For provisional or definite booking, application should be made to the Khedivial Mail Line at Alexandria, 2, Bldg. Zaghloul, Tel. 21423, and Cairo, 61 Shareh Ibrahim Pasha, Tel. 46322.

If to-day a plebiscite were taken of all the artists in Great Britain you would get a 90 per cent. majority for the abolition of the Royal Academy of Arts.—Mr. Wyndham Lewis.

I'LL TALK FOR MYSELF
JUST GIVE ME THE
DESK TEST!



● Try an Easy-Writing Royal in your own office. See why its popularity is increasing so rapidly.
THE STANDARD STATIONERY Co.
Cairo, 27 Sharia Manshah
Alexandria, 6 rue Ancienne Gourse
ROYAL
WORLD'S NO. 1 TYPEWRITER

EXCAVATIONS AT SAKKARA

FUNERARY CHAPEL OF KING UNAS

INTERESTING SCENES DEPICTED

New excavations on a large scale at Sakkara have (as reported in yesterday's *Egyptian Gazette*) been undertaken during the 1937-38 season by the Department of Antiquities with a view to making a complete clearance of this well-known site.

Yesterday we gave details of the discovery of twelve mastabas of the Vth and VIth dynasties and now follows a report of the funerary road connecting the Valley Temple and the Funerary Chapel of King Unas, the temple itself and of a large underground cemetery of the IIInd dynasty.

One of the most important discoveries of this year is the route which connects the Valley Temple with the funerary-chapel of Unas, the last King of the Vth dynasty. The walls flanking it are constructed of white Tura limestone, and it is paved by slabs of the same material. The whole was covered by large blocks of limestone except for a small opening extending throughout its length for lighting it. The ceiling is painted blue to represent the sky and stars. The side walls, which were more than 3 metres high, some of which still remain, were covered with inscriptions and scenes which form the largest collection of such material which has come down to us from the Old Kingdom. Following are some details:

a) Scenes showing the transport, by boat, of heavy columns and capitals of red granite from Assuan to the pyramid of Unas. The blocks had already been dressed in the quarries at Assuan then packed and transported by river to Sakkara. No Egyptian monuments show similar scenes with the exception of those of the transport of obelisks in the reign of Hatshepsut.

b) Scenes showing wrestling between Egyptians and Beduin and the transport of Asiatic prisoners by boat, differing greatly from the Nile sailors.

c) The King himself is represented several times in different attitudes in company with a multitude of gods. Before him file bearers of offerings, and high officials submit to him, some with their heads bent, others extended on the ground, commanders of the army, according to their rank, lead their companies.

d) Scenes showing work in the fields during all the seasons; gathering of Sycomore-figs, harvesting corn, collection of honey, catching of birds, breeding of animals, etc. All are in relief and shown as being in a land of great plenty, and are of great beauty.

e) Scenes of marketing, where business is carried on by barter; beating out gold leaf, casting metal, polishing utensils of gold and stone; weighing by means of a very fine pair scales, etc.

Old Kingdom Animals

b) Scenes showing wrestling be-ple collection of animals known in the old kingdom: the giraffe (unknown elsewhere in the Old Kingdom), the oryx, the addax, the ibex, the stag, the gazelle, the lion, the hyaena, the wolf, the fox, hunting dogs, hedgehogs, bulls, sheep, goats, etc. The hunting dogs are specially finely depicted.

This route is some 700 metres long by 6.70 wide (including the side-walls). The passage is 2m60 and the ceiling is 3m 15 high and 0m45 thick. Quite close to the funerary channel, on the south side, were discovered traces of a sun-boat, used in connection with a pyramid. Its length is 45 metres and its breadth 7 metres and it is entirely constructed of Tura limestone. From all the foregoing, we may conclude that the officials and princes copied in their tombs scenes from the royal route at the same time that they adopted the funerary ritual hitherto reserved for the Pharaoh.

The Valley Temple

From the moment of finding the route beginning in front of the funerary chapel, search was made for the Valley Temple. This was found to lie 700m east of the chapel of the edge of the cultivation. The entrance on the Valley side was cleared together the north wall, 100 m. long and 8m.50 high. The west corner was also cleared over a length of 40m., and work is still continuing in this region.

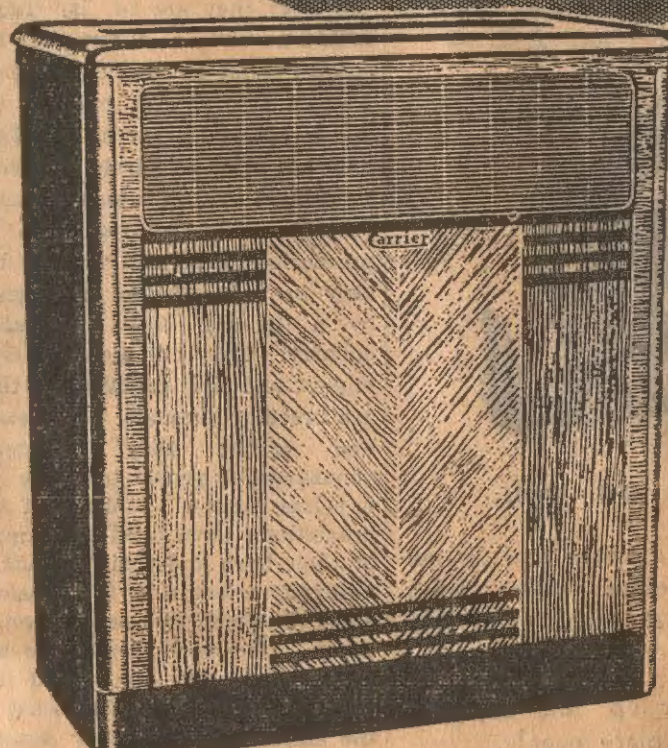
More than 300 stelae, and false doors, belonging to various persons, some of fine work, were found in the temple, placed so that they should remind their owners of the benefits conferred upon them by the King.

IIInd Dynasty Underground Cemetery

In the course of the work on the area south of the mastaba of Her-neb-khau, a large cemetery of the second dynasty was discovered, the whole being cut in the rock and having an area of several acres. Its entrance on the north below the route of Unas was blocked by two limestone blocks. The cemetery extends towards the west and south. In the long galleries which traverse it open passages leading to funerary chambers and to stores where were found stoppers of Nile mud sealed with the name of King Ni-neter of the Second Dynasty. A large number of pottery vases and fragments of alabaster vases of the same period were found and some thousands of numbers of late date were also buried in the same cemetery. On these we are as yet unable to give precise details.

ANNOUNCING

the **Carrier** Portable Air Conditioner for Home and Office



10 BIG Advantages of CARRIER AIR CONDITIONING

- Cools, dehumidifies, cleans, and gently circulates air without draughts.
- Ventilates positively, regardless of outside weather conditions.
- Makes the air you breathe as refreshing as on a mountain top.
- Shuts out heat and humidity, dust and grime, flies and mosquitoes.
- Ensures restful sleep - no more sleepless nights.
- Inexpensive to operate, due to design features.
- Blends harmoniously with interiors: unobtrusive in design.
- Automatic — plugs in, switches on and off like a radio.
- Quiet in operation, insulated against sound.
- A complete air-conditioning system in one attractive case.

NOW you can forget the heat... and the HUMIDITY! With the Carrier Portable Air Conditioner your office becomes a cool haven of relief from oppressive heat where you can work in fresh, dehumidified, filtered, COOL air.

The living room of your home can be a healthful refuge, free from the discomforts of heat, humidity, dust. In your bedroom, you can sleep through the hottest and most humid nights... and all at the snap of a switch! The Carrier Portable Air Conditioner is easily installed, with no inconvenience and NO MAJOR STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

It is designed by the world-famous organisation that has made such outstanding installations as those in the U.S. Capitol at Washington, the luxury liners "Queen Mary" and "Normandie", the British Broadcasting House, and in Egypt the Houses of Parliament, the Royal Automobile Club, Misr Studios and many other public and private buildings.

Call around to-day at AIR CONDITIONING HEAD-QUARTERS to see the Portable Air Conditioner, or send the Coupon below for full particulars. WHY NOT START NOW to enjoy the benefits of TRUE air conditioning?

Post this Coupon FOR FULL DETAILS

To CARRIER - EGYPT, S.A.E., 37, Sharia Kasr el-Nil, CAIRO.

Please send me Descriptive Folder and Details of the Carrier Portable Air Conditioner.

Name _____ Address _____

SOAP SPONSORED SIGHTSEEING

COMMONSENSE WINS CONTINENTAL HOLIDAY

FREE TRIP FOR SUCCESSFUL HOUSEWIFE

Those women who have a strong inkling of which of the many virtues of Sunlight Soap makes the strongest appeal to the average housewife stand an excellent chance of winning a wonderful reward for their wisdom.

On page 4 of this issue Lever Brothers are offering a whole month's free trip to England via Marseilles and Paris to the happy person whose arrangement of twelve of the special qualities of Sunlight Soap most closely tallies with those voted for by the majority of entrants in the competition. This exciting prize is out of all proportion to the simplicity of the competition. Entrants have merely to send their decision with three Sunlight Soap coupon wrappers to "Sunlight" Special Bag, Cairo Central Post Office. An advertisement in this issue tells all about it.

Those who do not yet feel competent to express an opinion have from now till May 31 to make up their minds as to the order of merits of Sunlight Soap.

What is it that women appreciate most about a washing soap? Is it quick lathering? Is it a gentleness which keeps her hands as young as her mind? Or will the house-proud woman plump first and all the time for the soap that cleanses quickly and thoroughly without rubbing and consequent wear of clothes, knowing that such a soap will have all other virtues added unto it.

In Sunlight Soap she finds exactly what she wants. Every good quality is here compounded. From then on the various virtues of the washing agent are taken for granted and little more thought is given to the matter.

Now comes an opportunity to turn that undefined appreciation of a reliable, satisfactory soap to a profitable advantage by cataloguing its merits.

Experience is the best guide. While

the Sunlight bubbles and floats off the dirt from your wash your mind can be busy, in the next few days, deciding what it is that appeals to you most. The thoroughness, the quickness, the softening effect on your skin, the saving of your purse or the miraculous whiteness of the wash.

Threaded among those thoughts may be others, too, of the thrill of luxuriously travelling through France to its fascinating capital and on to the historic, age-old wonders of London.

Not only does the first prize provide you with the means of travelling free, but it includes L.E. 35 per week for the whole of the holiday. What could not one say, in this instance "two" people — do with that? The most comfortable and up-to-date hotels of these two great social and commercial centres need no longer be merely the fabric of your dreams. They may be realities — the places where you rest in between visits to the Louvre, Notre Dame de Paris, the almost ethereal Sainte Chapelle, the Pantheon with its monuments and tombs of famous men of France, or where you dine in company with England's leading lights while the noise of London's traffic throbs outside, and its world of fashion moves elegantly theatre — and entertainment — wards. You will also be offered a trip to the model village of Port Sunlight and a conducted tour round the Works where Sunlight Soap is made.

Even if your entry should not achieve the first prize there are still many others including the second of L.E.50. Any of these would be easily earned and doubly appreciated. And though you may not win you will be the wiser.

THE GREATEST COMEDY OF THE CENTURY

M.G.M. present
WILLIAM POWELL
MIRNA LOY
JEAN HARLOW
SPENCER TRACY

LIBELLED LADY

FROM MAY 19 TO 21

AT THE
ROXY GARDEN CINEMA
HELIOPLIS

HELIOPLIS HOUSE HOTEL

Among the recent arrivals at the Heliopolis House Hotel are: — Major and Mrs. D.E.F. Waigat, Capt. and Mrs. W.R. Cox, Capt. F. Ellis, Rev. D.R. Mitchell, Mr. C.J. Gill, Capt. M. Ador, Mr. L. Tramon, Mr. N. Constantinou, Mr. G. Bavaes, Mr. C. Garydas, Messrs. V. and E. Jean-nin, Mr. L. Adamopoulos, Mr. E. Sidi, Mr. and Miss Coumakis, Mr. D. Tarpohzy, Mr. O. Otto, Mr. R.F. Yacoub.

Long live Provincialism. — Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

NOW SHOWING at the

RIALTO
ALEXANDRIA
YOUR NEWEST THRILLER!
SINNER TAKE ALL
— BRUCE CABOT
— WESLEY CRAIG
— CLELIA

WOMEN DRAINED OF ENERGY

So many women feel tired and exhausted, drained of every ounce of energy for no apparent reason. No matter how early they go to bed they still wake tired, feeling and looking rundown all day.

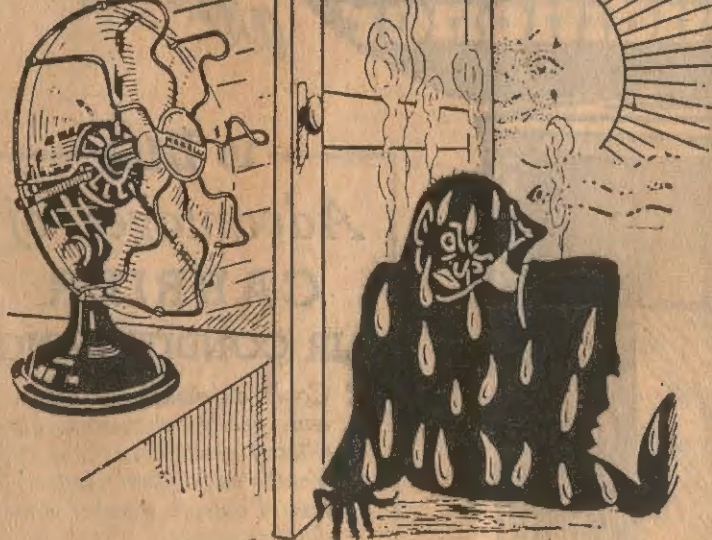
Doctors trace this feeling of constant tiredness back to sleep. Their sleep isn't refreshing their nerves. HORLICKS, taken last thing at night, feeds your tired nerves and ensures a deep, refreshing, beauty sleep.

You wake full of energy, eyes sparkling, skin petal fresh. Your face, your whole appearance, your personality will have that vivacity and charm that makes women so attractive. Start on HORLICKS to-day.

HORLICKS

MARELLI "OSCILLATING" FANS

*shut the door at
her spiration's face...*



...without blowing the air on you.

You don't like fans, rightly or wrongly you blame them for some mischief or other. They keep blowing the air on you and that annoys you and often hurts you.

The Marelli oscillating fans "stir up" the air, work in every direction and cool the place evenly.

They are constructed with first-class material and consume one milliwatt worth of current per hour. Marelli 1938 Oscillating models are the very latest improvement in fan manufacture.

Distributors: FRATELLI GILA

Cairo: 12, Sh. Manakh—33, Sh. Fouad 1^{er}
Alexandria: 4, rue Fouad 1^{er}

New Discovery! CLEANS FALSE TEETH BETTER

If your dental plate is as flesh-pink and the teeth as clean and natural-looking as when your dentist first fitted them—then you DON'T need 'Steradent'. If they are discoloured, stained and unnatural-looking, you DO. For the sake of health, dentures should be free from germ-breeding stains. For the sake of your appearance, they should be clean and natural-looking.

10,000 Dentists Recommend 'Steradent'. The sole purpose of 'Steradent' is to clean and purify dentures—and it does the job as nothing else has ever done before. Over 10,000 dentists recommend it as the finest preparation of its kind ever produced.

Simply put your plates in a glass of warm water with a little 'Steradent' powder and stir well. You don't need to brush them. Stains vanish. Even the blackest tobacco stains disappear after a few treatments. Every trace of film is gone. Your dentures are once more flesh-pink with clean, natural-looking teeth. They are sweet-smelling and pleasant-tasting; they feel silky-smooth, cool and comfortable. "Steradent" will do all and more than you promise," writes a grateful user. And a leading Dentist says, "Steradent" is the best denture cleaner and stain remover I have ever tried."

Every one with artificial teeth should use 'Steradent'. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money is refunded. Ask your Dentist about it. Remember—it is absolutely harmless.

Agents: ATLANTIS (Egypt) LTD
P.O.B. 1239—Cairo

Steradent

REGD. TRADE MARK
CLEANS & STERILISES FALSE TEETH

TRIAL OFFER: Send P.T.1 in stamps for trial supply to—
STERADENT Ltd. (Dept. EG), P.O.B. 1239, Cairo.

★
**ADVERTISED
GOODS JUST
HAVE TO BE
GOOD**
★

The Egyptian Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938.

THE SLUMS OF CAIRO

One of the inevitable and horrible features of city life is the gradual accumulation of a slum area where thousands of people live in conditions which would be offensive to a self-respecting pig. Cairo is no exception and has indeed a larger slum area than most other cities of a comparable size. Cairo slums extend all over the city; they are to be found within a stone's throw of the central shopping district and exist also on the fringes of all the better residential areas. They may not be so relatively bad when considered in comparison with the poorer residential quarters in provincial towns and villages but they are nevertheless a disgrace to a modern and progressive country. They cry aloud of civic neglect and civic callousness; they are breeding grounds of disease and crime; they condemn thousands of people to a life of hopeless misery. Many of the inhabitants have lived there most of their lives and their outlook is naturally coloured by the squalour and filth which they see all around them. For such people one has infinite pity and one would like to effect a change. But what of the children born in the slums? What chance have they of making a decent life for themselves? Right from the day of their birth they are condemned; they can be neither healthy nor happy; they cannot, except in rare instances when the human spirit shows its intrinsic greatness by rising above circumstances, hope ever to improve their lot. Slum children they are born and slum dwellers they must perforce remain.

That, anywhere in the world, would be one of the gravest aspects of this most distressing feature of modern city life. But in Egypt, a young, rising and ambitious country, free for the first time in centuries, to work out its own destiny, the fact that so many of its children, so many, that is to say, of the men and women of to-morrow, are doomed by their surroundings to be weakly in body and untrained in mind, is a matter of vital importance. Egyptians, particularly the lower classes, are by nature strong and virile and they flourish in conditions which would rapidly kill off a less vigorous race. But this does not excuse the presence of slums; it makes them a greater shame. Egypt could be an A.1. nation; if present conditions are allowed to continue, its ranking will be C.3.

Cairo's slums present no insuperable problem. They are vast, wide-spread and often inaccessible. But their inhabitants do not demand much. It is not necessary to erect palatial buildings for them; they would probably refuse to inhabit them. All that is wanted is a proper and comprehensive scheme of slum clearance; the provision of decent tenement houses in which there was plenty of running water and ordinary sanitary installations; and the abolition of the horrible, disease-infested hovels which abound all round the city. The slums nearest to the average member of the British Community are those of Boulaq and anybody who is interested in this matter is advised to go to see for himself. He will find dank, evil-smelling, decrepit houses where families of from four to twelve live in one room. These buildings front one another across narrow, twisting alleys into which the sun never seems to penetrate. In the winter they are damp and, after rains, often ankle deep in muddy filth while the rooms on the lower floors are water-logged for weeks. He will find the streets full of refuse in which millions of flies breed before departing to other quarters to spread disease and death. He will find there the carts and stalls of itinerant food vendors and he will easily understand how it is that numbers of people die from food poisoning. He will, unless he has a very strong stomach, feel physically sick before his visit has lasted long.

These slums must go. Cairo can well afford to do away with them and the increased values of property would rapidly recompense the authorities for the initial outlay. No government during the past decade has had time to consider these sociological questions; politics and the struggle for independence have taken all their attention and all their energy. The case is altered now and we look forward with confidence to a statement by the present Cabinet that this extremely important matter is receiving attention. Schemes of civic embellishment are put forward almost every week and, on looking around us, we see signs of considerable activity; all this should be stopped until Cairo has rid itself of this shameful blot on its civic reputation.

Who are the pioneer wives of to-day? Where are the women who are willing to follow their husbands now has spread to Africa and also experimental mail services were being run on the Australian routes. That no woman's hand had ever touched the company's mess before Mrs. Webb arrived at Baghdad was patently apparent, but she had not been there a week before a subtle change was noticeable. She was determined that even if it meant doing it herself, she would alter things somehow. The engineers were only too willing to help her. Between them they whitewashed the walls, enameled all the furniture a pale apple green. She purchased some pretty green material for bedspreads, and jazz materials for curtains. The floors were stained brown and on their surface she scattered such rugs as she could find. The station superintendent to the average housewife until she learns that they not only are absurdly cheap in Baghdad but also wash like rags. A further additional comfort was the camel thorn screens which she had erected outside all the wind-downs and did marvels towards cooling the rooms.

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The station superintendent of today has a charming home which overlooks the Tigris, with a garden sloping down to the water's edge. Twice weekly the Tigris is in flood and the garden is under water— which has one serious drawback. Dinner appointments must be arranged with an eye to the ebb and flood of the tide, for Habbaniyah inhabitants usually dine out of doors. The insect problem of such alfresco meals is simply overcome. A bright light on the top of a long pole is placed a little distance from the tables to attract most of the night insects, while the shaded lamps on the tables themselves are left unmolested.

The Webb's next station was in India and here again they lived on the airdrome itself, situated 22 miles out of Karachi right in the desert. The only signs of life were the camel trains. The only visitors from the incoming and outgoing airplanes.

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PIONEER WIVES OF THE AIR

By Kay Carson

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE CHURCH IN SPAIN

The Editor: "Egyptian Gazette"

Sir:—Aquarius refers to my letter of April 30, so I beg leave to answer him as shortly as may be. He labels those who don't agree with him 'perverse'. It is a pity to vex Aquarius, but he brings it on himself. In the first paragraph of his letter there is a splendid example of Aquarianism. "I certainly think the handing back of foreign property more or less under compulsion shows less toleration than the opening of Spanish churches by the Spanish Government." So far as I can guess, this is in reply to my request for any instance of persecution of Protestants, which he had himself admitted that Protestant buildings had been handed back. I might add—intact! Here is another Red herring. It is quite possible, though I have not previously seen it stated, except by the Bishop of Chelmsford, that the Valencia and Barcelona Government, (Governments), are now in their extremity opening some churches to curry favour abroad. This is not a sign of toleration, but of funk.

Let me quote from a description given in the House of Commons on April 4, by Wing-Commander James, on his return from a visit to Spain, ("Times," April 5, 1938):—"I took the opportunity in the last few days of going into as many churches behind the advancing troops as I could do. I did not go into a single town or village in which the church had not been desecrated—not one."

Again, *El Diluvio*, the official organ of Senor Martinez Barrio, the leader of the most moderate of the Spanish parties supporting the Barcelona Government, says in the issue of January 4, "One by one the rats of the confessional will be diligently sought out by our fox-terriers, their lairs destroyed, and their nests set fire to."

One more quotation, and I have done. Lt.-Colonel P.I. Butler, D.S.O., in an article in *The Universe*, of May 6, entitled 'Nationalist Charity and Hate', says:—"In Seville I had witnessed the perfect freedom enjoyed by the three Protestant churches in the city, under Quiero de Liano's enlightened rule. And I had seen, too, the profaned and burnt-out shells of Catholic churches which the 'government' that never really governed had licensed the mob to burn—again before Franco ever moved. 'Tell me,' I had demanded of that Englishman, who was an old and honoured resident of Seville, 'you have known this city so long. Did the so-called Government of the Left NEVER make an attempt to save the churches?' 'The only time,' he says, 'I ever saw the police under the Left regime assert themselves when a Catholic church was being attacked and looted, was when they forced the looters to queue-up to do their looting!'"

That, I think, is conclusive and final as an exposure of the impudent lie of Spanish Government toleration.

Yours, etc.,

Enquirer.

Mansura, May 18, 1938.

Fifty Years Ago

(From the "Egyptian Gazette" May 19, 1888.)

Our correspondent in the Fayoum Province writes as follows:—On the night of Thursday last Mustapha Bey Wassif, a former Moodeer of Dongola, who resided on the abadeeyeh which he recently got from the Domains Administration in commutation of his pension, was entertained at dinner by Khali el Dahshan, Omdeh of Ehreft. After having partaken of the Iftar and having said their prayers, the host and his guest sat in a room on the ground floor playing at dominoes and while they were at their game a perfect shower of bullets was suddenly fired in through the open window. Mustapha Bey was killed almost instantaneously being shot in the chest and lungs, while the Omdeh was wounded in the head and neck.

There is no clue to the assassins who managed to make good their escape and who are not known and, as may be supposed, considerable excitement has been caused throughout the Moodeereyeh by the tragic event, but it is hoped that the police will succeed in bringing the cowardly murderers to justice.

In the meantime we again would urge on the Government the necessity of taking measures to prevent the indiscriminate possession of fire arms by persons who certainly do not keep them for any good object.

A Year Ago to-Day

(From the "Egyptian Gazette" May 19, 1937.)

Moscow, May 18. Far-reaching measures to combat espionage and to pave Soviet life under military domination are announced in a Government decree, which provides for the creation of military councils with powers unprecedented in the time in all military districts throughout the country.

Berlin, May 17. The Diplomatic talks in London during Coronation week have excited the greatest interest in Germany. The newspapers give the utmost prominence to Field Marshal Von Blomberg's interviews with King George, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Eden and Mr. Chamberlain, and they are signs that the German leaders would be glad to see a clarification of Anglo-German relations prior to the expected visit of Signor Mussolini, partly owing to the desire to eliminate the possibility that the Hitler-Mussolini talks may be interpreted as having an anti-British trend.

EGYPT AND ROME AGREEMENT

PREMIER DEPLORES WAFDIST CRITICISM

DR. AHMED MAHER'S CONFESSION

ARTICLE II OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY A CALAMITY

The Anglo-Italian agreement was debated in the Chamber of Deputies last night on an interpellation moved by Deputy Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk (Wafd), and gave rise to much criticism.

It was argued that Egypt had not been properly consulted and as Abdel Hakk concluded, if recognition of the Italian conquest was inevitable, it should have been at a price commensurate with Egypt's great religious influence in that country.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister, strongly defended the agreement and deprecated what he described as the false accusation that the Government had accepted to be informed only of the result of the negotiations. He cited several instances of how Egypt's rights had been fully guaranteed in respect of the Suez Canal and Lake Tsana etc.

Deputy Fikry Abaza (Nationalist) endeavoured to show how his earlier opposition to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty had been justified and Dr. Ahmed Maher, leader of the Opposition, described Art. II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, "concerning Egyptian sovereignty in the Sudan, as a calamity for Egypt."

A motion of censure on the Government received only the support of the Wafdist deputies and the Chamber rose without a vote.

Deputy Hassan el Giddawi (Lib.) first delivered a dissertation on the wording of interpellations, endeavouring to show that if they were badly worded they should be rejected. He was frequently interrupted from all sides of the Chamber and when the President put the question to the Chamber whether or not the interpellation should be debated, there was an overwhelming majority in favour.

Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk (Wafd), opening the debate, said that England had concluded a treaty with Egypt but before the ink was dry she had ignored her. All parties, working for the liberty and independence of the country, were interested in the question, but on this occasion he proposed to divest himself of the party robe and wear one of patriotism alone. He then referred to the international tension of recent years, particularly between England and Italy, when war was expected at any moment and Egyptians believed, and rightly, that Egypt would be the first target. In these circumstances a treaty of friendship and alliance had been concluded between England and Egypt and therefore the latter had expected that her representatives should be invited to participate in any Anglo-Italian negotiations, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, especially since there were such important points to discuss as the Suez Canal, the Western and Sudan frontiers, and Lake Tsana. Indeed, it was only right that Egypt should be invited for neither Britain nor Italy had the right to settle such questions without Egypt. Unfortunately, however, the Anglo-Italian negotiations had continued throughout February and March and the only thing that Egypt knew was what could be gleaned from Press messages. Therefore, if the facts which he proposed to lay before the Chamber were true, the Government had committed a crime against the Egyptian people. Firstly, that negotiations lasted for two months without Egypt being present and secondly that during this period purely Egyptian affairs were discussed and arranged. He maintained that such being the case, Egypt, in international law, had once again become merely a vassal state. He quoted extracts from the Protocol in proof of Egypt's absence and the fact that the Suez Canal, Lake Tsana and an agreement to exchange information regarding the distribution of forces and defence works had all been arranged during this time; Egypt being completely ignored.

Recognition of Abyssinia, he continued, was solely the concern of this country but by signing the *bon voisinage* agreement Egypt had become indirectly a party to recognition. Again, according to the Protocol, England had obtained the right to fix the Sudan frontiers with Abyssinia and according to the *bon voisinage* agreement, Egypt must agree. But strictly speaking, England had no such right for it was the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

"What a scandal," said Abdel Hakk, "that the Egyptian Minister should be asked to affix his signature to such documents when, since 1919, Egypt had been trying hard to prevent England practising sovereignty rights."

He proceeded to quote Art. II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty to show that England had only the right to participate in the administration of the Sudan and not sovereignty rights. But according to the Protocol England and Italy had arranged to consider the frontiers between the Sudan and Abyssinia, thereby implying that they were not fixed. Moreover, Egypt had only been invited to fix her signature to this agreement which gave the impression that she had no sovereignty rights.

All this went to show, he said, that Egypt had derived no benefit from the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the Egyptian would soon realise that they had admitted that England had the right to discuss and modify the

in the negotiations about the frontiers is merely participation in the administration. Frontiers, as many other things, are not only a question of suzerainty but also of administration. It must be borne in mind that the question of the frontiers of the Sudan is urgent and cannot be postponed until Egypt and Great Britain reach an agreement as to the suzerainty over that country.

As to the Italian forces in Lybia and all that concerns the "voisinage" between the two countries, I need hardly say that all this will be the subject of special negotiations between Egypt and Italy. Egyptian interests in Abyssinia will also be discussed by the two Governments, while Sudanese interests will be discussed by Egypt, Great Britain and Italy. It is unfair, not to say anything more, to describe the agreement of "Bon-voisinage" which Egypt signed with Great Britain and Italy as a recognition on the part of Egypt of the annexation of Abyssinia without any compensation. The interpellator knows that the question of Abyssinia was to be discussed by the League of Nations in its recent meeting in Geneva. He also knows that everything concerning the subject of special negotiations Egyptian interests in Abyssinia is the subject of special negotiations between Egypt and Italy.

"I Told You So"

Deputy Fikry Abaza (Nat.) made an interesting speech of which the keynote was "I told you so." He said that the Prime Minister and Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk had disagreed about the interpretation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. He (Fikry Abaza) and Barakat Pasha (President of the Chamber) had been among those who had opposed the Treaty and they were now being proved right. The friends of the Treaty (presumably he meant the Wafd) were now among its bitterest enemies.

Deputy Fikry Abaza proceeded to argue that the Chamber should have had a right to debate the subject properly and not merely on an interpellation. If it had been a treaty the Chamber would have had to have ratified it according to Article 46 of the Constitution but because it was only a Protocol they had no such right, although it was no less important. He hoped that this point would be clarified by the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the Chamber. The subject of frontiers and more especially of Lake Tsana were of vital importance to Egypt. Italy had only confirmed the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty regarding Lake Tsana to England and not to Egypt. Indeed, neither the present nor the previous government knew the full significance of the agreement; they could only guess.

Deputy Mamdouh Riad (Saadist) and Deputy Mahmoud Lutayef Bey (Saadist), who followed, supported the proposal made by Fikry Abaza that the question should be referred to the Constitutional Affairs Committee.

The Government View

Dr. Mohamed Hussein Helkal Pasha defended the government, claiming that it had done well. If Egypt had not been invited to participate in the negotiations, what would have happened? France was not invited but no interpellation had been tabled in the French Chamber. The British Government was supposed to inform Egypt when she entered into negotiations concerning universal peace and this she had done in the case of Italy. The matter should not have been debated in the Egyptian Chamber because it concerned the foreign policy of a foreign power.

Art. II Of Treaty "A Calamity"

Dr. Ahmed Maher, leader of the Opposition, who followed, criticised the government for not having taken interest in the conversations on Egypt's relations with Abyssinia. He should have borne in mind that Egypt had important interests in Abyssinia which had been transgressed, including relations between the Abyssinian and Coptic Church. The Patriarch's representative had been expelled and had not been allowed to return and it would have been advisable for the Egyptian Government to have seized this opportunity to restore things to normal, or at least to safeguard Egyptian rights.

After a few words of praise for the government, Dr. Ahmed Maher declared that he had taken it upon himself to reveal everything; including things not previously made public, and to say that Article II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was "a calamity." The English did not accept any expression made by the Egyptian delegation purporting to acknowledge Egypt's sovereignty over the Sudan. He concluded by expressing his pleasure at the agreement concluded between England, Egypt's ally, and Italy, a friendly power.

Debate Wound Up

The Premier thanked Dr. Ahmed Maher for his compliments to the Government and assured him that in the coming negotiations he would take Egypt's interests in Abyssinia into consideration.

A proposal was then made to close the debate but Dr. Ahmed Maher maintained that this should not be done until the interpellator had had an opportunity to reply.

Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk reiterated his earlier arguments and added that Dr. Ahmed Maher had declared Article II of the treaty to be a catastrophe for Egypt although he was a member of the Egyptian Delegation and one of the signatories.

Fikry Abaza finally withdrew his proposal. A motion of censure was then moved by the Wafdist deputies for the Government's failure to protest against Egypt's non-participation in the Anglo-Italian negotiations, but only the Wafd voted in support.

The Chamber then rose to meet on Monday next at 6 p.m.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

JAPANESE GUNS HAMMER HSUCHOW

TROOPS CLOSING IN ON CITY

CHINESE ADMIT "CRITICAL SITUATION"

Messages received to-day from China state that Japanese troops are now closing in on the vital city of Hsuehchow, while their artillery is now firing direct into the city from a position 7 1/2 miles westwards. Chinese military reports admit that the position of the Chinese forces on the Lunghai railway is critical and that two Chinese Generals were killed in the fighting north of the railway.

It is believed that 100,000 Chinese troops have begun a general south-easterly and south-westerly retreat, but despite this the Japanese estimate that there are still a quarter of a million Chinese troops in the city itself.

The latest Japanese report from



Tokio states that Marshal Chang Kai-Shek has extricated his best troops from Hsuehchow and that they are holding a position on the Lunghai railway between Kweichow and Chongchong.

"Our plan is to knock out the enemy with one blow," said a Japanese commander, discussing the latest progress in the Chinese fighting, in which the vital city of Hsuehchow has been surrounded. It is declared that the roads are swarming with Chinese troops in full retreat.

Japanese claims include the cutting of the Lunghai railway at five points, the severing of the railway, and the authorities claim that the line has not been cut and that trains are still running. Though anxiety prevails in Hankow over the general situation, military circles emphasise that there is no cause for alarm and that the Chinese forces inside the city have no intention of leaving it. — (Reuters).

EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA'S FUTURE PROPOSAL DISCUSSED IN LORDS

London, May 18.

Lord Lugard's proposal that Signor Mussolini might conceivably be induced to offer Haile Selassie some limited area in Abyssinia with internal autonomy under the suzerainty of Italy, was endorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, during the foreign affairs debate in the House of Lords.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that conceivably the proposal might be of advantage and not unwelcome to Signor Mussolini himself, the condition of any such offer being that Haile Selassie would be prepared to forego the title of emperor and to undertake to his utmost to restrain organised fighting under recognised chiefs.

In the course of the debate, Lord Lloyd declared that he had just finished a tour of practically all the Middle East countries. As a result of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, he said, the change that had come over the Middle East and the Mediterranean was "something miraculous." — (Reuters).

DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S REVENGE

While a Nubian, Ibrahim Mohamed Adam, was seated outside a cafe in Rue Green, Moharrem Bey, Alexandria, late on Tuesday night, he was suddenly set upon by five Saids, who beat him unmercifully with naboots. Adam's cries brought aid but the ruffians continued to strike him till he was rendered in a serious condition. Three of the Saids were arrested but the other two are still at large.

The motive of the incident is believed to be that Adam married a girl some fifteen days ago, whom one of the Saids loved but had been refused.

BRITISH LOAN FOR TURKEY

London, May 18.

It is learned in Turkish circles that a credit agreement of £16,000,000 for Turkey has been concluded in London.

SEAMEN DESERT BRITISH CRUISER

Hong Kong, May 18.

The naval authorities confirm that fifteen men deserted from the British cruiser Dorsetshire at ports in Australia.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

NEGOTIATIONS AT A STANDSTILL

M. BLONDEL AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS FROM PARIS

Rome, May 18.

There was no meeting yesterday between Count Ciano and M. Jules Blondel, for no request was made by the French Embassy for an appointment. However, French official circles in Rome profess themselves disinclined to be pessimistic and interpret this fact in the sense that a hitch occurred and it is understood that instructions were expected from Paris after to-day's Cabinet meeting did not arrive or arrived too late to make a request for an appointment to-day possible.

The report that M. Blondel was instructed from Paris to express the French Government's surprise at certain passages of the Duce's Genoa speech do not meet with much credence in political circles in Rome. A certain amount of surprise may have been caused in French circles by the Duce's Genoa speech, but it is nevertheless believed that the conversations will shortly be resumed. — (Ahram S.S.).

CZECH AIRMEN'S NON-STOP FLIGHT

CLAIM WORLD RECORD

Khartoum, May 18.

Two Czechoslovakian airmen, Jean Ambus, a military pilot, and Matena Voitech, civilian, arrived here at 7 a.m. this morning to-day claiming to have left Prague at 4.30 a.m. the previous morning on a long-distance non-stop record attempt. They covered 4,500 kilometres non-stop to Khartoum via Salonika, Crete, Alexandria and Wadi Halfa.

They are flying a Tatra monoplane, a new model made by the Tatra factory. They claim to have established a world record for a one engine, four litre, aircraft. The claim is being officially examined to-morrow by an examination of the petrol tanks which were sealed before the plane took off. One pilot was very tired but the other extremely fresh.

SOUTH AFRICAN GENERAL ELECTION CONNECTION WITH BRITAIN TO BE MAINTAINED

Johannesburg, May 18.

Polling began this morning in the general election in the Union of South Africa. The United Party (Government) are expected by political commentators to obtain a majority of fifty-four seats.

General Jan Smuts, who is touring Natal in connection with the general election, re-emphasised the Government's determination to maintain the British connection in the Government.

The official Opposition's (Nationalist) aim is to establish a Republic independent of the British Empire. Another Opposition Party (Dominions) on the other hand, is British to the extreme. — (Reuters).

General Smuts To Retire

Pretoria, May 17. General Jan Christian Smuts, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, declared in a speech to-day to his constituents at Standerton, Eastern Transvaal, that he may soon be retiring from politics.

The General, who is 68, said that this would probably be the last opportunity they would have of voting for him.

LANCASHIRE WELCOMES ROYAL VISITORS

KING OPENS MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION

London, May 18.

Great crowds cheered the King and the Queen at the various places in Lancashire at which they halted yesterday on the first of the four days' tour of the country. Their Majesties were accompanied by Lord Lieutenant Lord Derby and Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary who was Minister in attendance. The party was joined at lunch by Lord Stanley, the new Dominions Secretary, the second of Lord Derby's sons to attain Cabinet rank — who will replace Sir Samuel Hoare as Minister in attendance for the rest of the tour. The Home Secretary is returning London for the weekly Cabinet meeting to-morrow. Their Majesties continued the tour to-day when the King opened the new extension to the Manchester Town Hall.

MEXICAN MINISTER LEAVES LONDON

London, May 17.

The Mexican Minister left London this afternoon following the decision of his Government to close its Legation in London.

KEMAL ATATURK SERIOUSLY ILL

London, May 18.

The Daily Telegraph yesterday published a message from a correspondent in Beirut stating that Kemal Ataturk is suffering so severely from paralysis that he has given up actual control of Government affairs. — (Ahram S.S.).

SPANISH CIVIL WAR

BAD WEATHER CLEARS UP

REBELS RESUME PUSH ON TERUEL FRONT

VALENCIA BOMBED AGAIN

London, May 18.

The bad weather of the past few days in Spain partly cleared up to-day and a message from Burgos stated that this enabled the insurgent forces to resume their advance along the whole front from Teruel to the sea.

A message from Barcelona stated that the Government admitted a "slight retreat" on this front, while a communiqué stated that Valencia was bombed to-day, but the number of casualties and the extent of the damage is still unknown.

According to a Government communiqué issued in Madrid yesterday, twelve bombers, accompanied by pursuit planes successfully raided the insurgent airbase at Caude. They found twenty-five machines in the field and unloaded their entire cargo of bombs, destroying the whole fleet.

Corbalan Falls

Burgos, May 17.

Despite pouring rain, General Franco's army to-day continued their progress to the south between Teruel and the sea in two columns. A Castilian army corps on the right wing has now completely reduced the massively fortified Republican headquarters at Corbalan and troops are now pushing beyond.

Other forces of the same army corps are moving to the south of Excedillas in the direction of Alcala Selva, lying at the foot of the 6,500 feet peak of the Pannarroya range, the highest in the whole district.

Simultaneously further east, General Valino's Navarrese troops advanced three miles beyond the village of Mosqueuera, occupying all the hills dominating it from the south and south-east. A large slice of Republican territory remains sandwiched between the Castilian and Navarrese forces. — (Ahram S.S.).

Britain and Non-Intervention

London, May 17.

Asked by a Liberal member if the Prime Minister would consider advisable making proposals to the United States for a joint action in raising the embargo on the export of arms to the Spanish Government, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied: "His Majesty's Government are not prepared to abandon their policy of Non-intervention in the Spanish conflict and are therefore unable to accept the honourable Member's suggestion."

WHEAT FAMINE ENDS

NEW CROP ON THE MARKET

The arrival of large quantities of the new wheat crop at Alexandria wharves and their sale at prices varying between P.T.135 and P.T.145 per ardeb, has relieved the city from the flour shortage, as prices have dropped to P.T.130 and P.T.135 per sack.

Bakers and retail flour merchants are thus able to secure their requirements and there has been a natural drop in prices, and there has been no need for further purchases of the flour which the Government had arranged to be imported and sold at P.T.140 per sack.

We understand that during the period April 10-May 12 no less than 20,000 sacks of foreign flour have been sold in Alexandria. It was arranged that these should be mixed with maize and sold at P.T.140 a sack. In the meantime the Ministry of Finance had arranged for a local merchant to import 185 tons of Australian and American wheat, to be sold at this price after a certain quantity of maize had been mixed with it. The mixing, which was to be under the supervision of officials of the Control Office at Alexandria Harbour, has now been completed but the sale has not yet begun and it does not appear probable that any of it will be bought at present, as local bakers and vendors can procure local flour now at about P.T.10 less on the sack.

ONION MERCHANTS STOP SALES

WANT HIGHER PRICES

Onion merchants on the Alexandria market at Gabbari have stopped selling their onions during the past two days, on the grounds that the price of P.T.90 per kantar offered by exporters is too low.

Exporters state that Germany has stopped offering a price which will allow them to pay more than P.T.90, while the merchants respond that they have bought from the growers at high prices, that prices in England have reached thirteen shillings a sack and that they are unable to sell at less than P.T.100 to P.T.112 per kantar.

An improvement is expected in prices abroad as the cold weather in Europe is reported to have affected the onion crop which will delay reaping for over a month, so that the demand for Egyptian onions will be much bigger.

There were 31,000 sacks of onions in the Gabbari market yesterday and the E.S.R. have asked merchants to pay demurrage at the rate of P.T.1 per sack per day, in accordance with the administration's regulations.

Since the start of the season about 2,200,000 sacks of onions have been exported, as compared with 1,300,000 last year, and it is expected that a further 300,000 will be sold to foreign markets before the end of the season.

CONSULAR COURTS IN EGYPT

QUESTION RAISED IN COMMONS

London, May 18.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, in the House of Commons, asked the Government whether they were aware that British subjects who had been practising as barristers in the Egyptian Consular Courts for many years were now unable to do so owing to the change of Consular jurisdiction resulting from the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, and whether any efforts were being made to assist those persons affected to secure other employment.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Foreign Under-Secretary, replied that the British Consular Court was being retained for persons status questions, and that this work constitutes, from the practical viewpoint, rather over one half of its previous jurisdiction. He was therefore unable to admit that even those barristers in Egypt who solely practice before the British Consular Court were no longer able to practise their profession there. Nevertheless, he said, efforts had been made to find alternative employment for four barristers desiring it, but hitherto unsuccessfully, because they were not of the right age and qualifications.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne asked if the Government held that these gentlemen must have known that there would be a change. Before last year, he said, the idea was that if the Capitulations were abolished, British jurisdiction would be substituted, and they would have been able to practise. Could not the Government waive the age limit?

Mr. Butler replied that the Government were doing their best. — (R.).

NEW DIRECTOR FOR NATIONAL BANK

M.E. MINOST

The Egyptian Gazette learns that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Egypt it was decided to request M. E. Minost to accept nomination to the vacant Directorship created by the death of Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha. M. Minost, it is understood, signified his readiness to accept the position.

M. Minost has been intimately connected with banking in Egypt since 1903. He was born and educated in France and his first official position was an Inspector of Finance in the French Government. He was



M.E. Minost

then appointed Director of the Finance Section of the Reparations Commission. In 1903 M. Minost came to Egypt as Secretary General of the Credit Foncier Egyptian and was appointed Director General and Administrateur in 1931, and still holds that important position. He is also a Director of the Credit Agricole and the Al Chark Insurance Company. M. Minost is a member of the Institut d'Egypte and Vice President of the Royal Society of Political Economy.

PREMIER BECOMES FINANCE MINISTER

LUTFY EL SAYED PASHA AT INTERIOR

As foreseen in the "Egyptian Gazette," a Royal Rescript was issued yesterday appointing Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, in place of Ismail Sidky Pasha. Mahmoud Pasha, however, relinquishes the Ministry of the Interior which has been given to Ahmed Lutfi el Sayed Pasha, Minister without Portfolio.

SUBVENTION PROPOSAL FOR CASINO SAN STEFANO

At a meeting of the Alexandria Administrative Commission yesterday evening the question of a subvention to Messrs. Metzger for the operation of the Hotel Casino San Stefano was considered. The Egyptian Gazette learns that the meeting received the proposal favourably and formed a Committee composed of Messrs. Lascaris and H.B. Carver, Fahmy Bey Abdel Meguid and Mohamed Aly Attallah Bey to study and report upon the matter.

EIRE APPROVES

MONTREUX CONVENTION

Dublin, May 18.

The Dail has approved the convention regarding the abolition of the Capitulations in Egypt. — (R.).

COTTON TARIFFS CONTROVERSY

DR. FUAD SULTAN'S DEFENCE

"LANCASHIRE'S IDLE THREAT"

Interviewed by a representative of *Al-Ahram* regarding the recent increase in the Customs tariffs on imported cotton textiles, Dr. Fuad Sultan Bey, Director of Bank Misr, declared:—

Lancashire's threat to boycott Egyptian cotton if the Government refuses to reduce the Customs tariffs is astonishing, because Britain did not occupy first place in Egypt's cotton textile imports as can be seen from the 1937 figures. Nor is it expected, if a reduction is made, that British textiles will replace, for instance, the Italian goods.

On the other hand, the textiles made of Egyptian cotton and imported into Egypt amount to something in the neighbourhood of 3,569 tons (according to 1937 statistics). These and other fine textiles do not meet with competition in Egypt whether the Customs tariff is reduced or not, while the greater part of Egyptian cotton purchased by England and other countries is used in the manufacture of first quality textiles sold in the most important markets of the world. There is no doubt that the textiles made in Lancashire of Egyptian cotton are a great credit to Lancashire and are in universal demand.

It is a well known fact that there is no other long staple cotton in the world which can replace Egyptian cotton except that of Peru and Sea Island and these are dear and small in quantity. So if Lancashire boycotts Egyptian cotton it means that she abandons her distinguished position and high reputation for cotton textiles to other countries. Such an action, I think, is far from the English spirit characterised as it is by reflection, reason and realities. I believe that this threat is of no use to England, nor can it have any effect on cotton growers in Egypt. It does, however, recall to mind a similar threat made when the Egyptian Government entered the cotton market as a purchaser with a view to raising prices.

Locals' Demand For Protection

As regards the protection demanded for the local textile industry, it is clear and simple. Foreign competition fights us with various weapons the most important of which is the use of low grade cotton while the law in force in Egypt makes it incumbent upon us to use only Egyptian cotton the price of which is double that of other cotton. It is therefore only fair and just the law should protect us at least to the extent of the difference between the price of Egyptian cotton and Indian cotton.

What adds to the difficulties of spinners in Egypt is that grades of Egyptian cotton have in recent years been raised, thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural bodies and the growers themselves. And if it is borne in mind that the quantity of cotton required by the local factories this year amounts to 700,000 kantars and that the whole of this quantity is not below the grade of "fully good fair" it will be realised how much this costs the manufacture of textiles in Egypt.

Some people argue that the cost of cotton textiles in Egypt is higher than it is in other countries. This we do not deny, but it must be pointed out that this is due to the

fact that the price of Egyptian cotton is higher than that of other countries. Cotton alone accounts for 60 0/0 of the total cost and the remaining 40 0/0 accounts for wages, etc.

It should be observed that last week Talaat Harb Pasha said that cotton alone was responsible for 70 0/0 of the cost of production.

Continuing Dr. Fuad Sultan Bey, denied the assertion that it was only the Filature Nationale in Alexandria which benefited by the recent increases in the Customs Tariff on imported cotton textiles. "God alone knows," he said, "what would have been the position of the local textile factories if the Egyptian Government had not hastened to increase the Customs tariff on imported cotton textiles."

He proceeded to say that several millions of pounds were invested in the local textile industry; that the quantity of Egyptian cotton to be consumed this year by the local industry was expected to amount to 700,000 kantars; that the number of Egyptian workmen employed in the industry amount to over 40,000; and that if the Egyptian Government showed any indulgence under the pressure of foreign influence regarding the question of protection the several millions of pounds invested in this local industry would be exposed to danger, thousands of workmen would be thrown out of employment, the quantity of Egyptian cotton consumed by the local industry would become a heavy burden on the market and Egyptian capitalists would, after this blow, cease to invest their money in industrial enterprises.

Local Prices Increased 20 Per Cent

It is now learned that the price of the local manufactured textiles have been advanced roughly 20 0/0 as the following figures will show:

Dyed Plain Baptiste Old New

(per piece of 20 yds.) P.T.22 P.T.27

Printed Prince Aziz

(per yard) 26 mm. 32 mm.

Ordinary Prints 22 mm. 26 1/2 mm.

MORE PROTESTS FROM BOLTON AND BOMBAY

London, May 19. A resolution of protest against the raising of the Egyptian cotton duties similar to that which was passed yesterday by the Manchester Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has been adopted by the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners Association representing "the largest individual consumers of Egyptian cotton."

The Bombay Millowners Association, in a communication to the Government of India, states that it "views with grave concern the recent increases of customs tariffs in Egypt and points out that the new duties on India exports are more than double the old rates and seriously cripple a growing exports market for Indian industry."

The Association urges the Government to enter into direct negotiations for the restoration of the old rates or alternatively to associate themselves with the British Government protest. — (Reuters).

LONDON HOSPITALS

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

SUCCESS OF COMBINED "FLAG DAYS"

London, May 17. The Advisory Committee on London street collections, established some time ago at the instance of the Metropolitan Police and as a result of whose efforts the number of "Flag Days" has been much reduced, has issued its report for 1937, which is given special interest in view of the recent recurrence of the Combined Hospitals Flag Day which takes the place of seventy or more separate appeals.

The report shows that the policy of reducing the number of appeals combining the appeals have been justified by the financial results. London Hospitals' combined appeal in 1937 realised £29,272 — considerably more than was raised in previous years in seventy odd separate collections.

ANGLO-EIRE AGREEMENTS

RECEIVE ROYAL ASSENT

London, May 17. The Bill confirming the agreements recently negotiated between the Minister of the United Kingdom and Eire in London, passed through the concluding stages in the House of Lords to-day and received the Royal Assent.

COST OF LIVING RISES

IN BRITAIN

London, May 17. On April 30, the Ministry of Labour's cost of living index was approximately 55 per cent above the level of July 1914 compared with 54 per cent a month earlier and 52 per cent a year earlier.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER

RETURNS

London, May 17. The Exchequer returns show that total ordinary revenue amounts to £72,089,913 compared with £79,195,037 a year ago. Total expenditure, less self-balancing items, is £111,479,852 compared with £102,914,058 at the corresponding date of 1937.

MASTER COTTON SPINNERS MEET

HUMIDITY RESOLUTION DISCUSSED

FOREIGN MATTERS IN EGYPTIAN VARIETIES

London, May 18.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association met in Manchester yesterday afternoon to discuss firstly the recent increases in Egyptian tariffs; secondly the humidity and foreign matter in Egyptian cotton.

A report upon the reception given to the Lancashire deputation, which recently visited the Board of Trade urging the substitution of quota for the tariff increases was submitted to the meeting, together with the text of the resolution (published yesterday).

A memorandum was circulated among all those who were summoned to the meeting explaining the present situation in connection with the existing humidity agreement, recalling that at the recent International Cotton Congress in Egypt the spinners and members of the joint Egyptian cotton Committee submitted a resolution asking that payments for excess moisture should be retrospective back to 8.5 per cent instead of 8.9.

The memorandum adds: "Alexandria cotton exporters would not, however, agree to this resolution until further information had been obtained by the Egyptian section in regard to the amount of moisture in Egyptian cotton in Egypt."

"Experiments are now being conducted as far as possible to obtain such information and it is hoped eventually to have complete details of the amount of natural moisture in cotton in the fields, at the ginneries and warehouses, and after pressing in Alexandria."

The memorandum recalls that on February 4, a meeting was held between representatives of the spinners and exporters, at which the exporters said that it would be regrettable if the spinners left Egypt without a further attempt to come to an agreement and also suggested that any cancellation of the existing agreement should be postponed until after the next meeting of the Joint Committee in July. The spinners' representatives eventually passed a resolution agreeing to defer their decision until July.

Foreign Matters In Cotton

The second memorandum circulated to the meeting draws attention to the discussions on foreign matters in Egyptian cotton, which occurred at the meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee.

Mr. John Pogson, the Secretary of the Federation, states in the memorandum that "from the tests of yarn breaks made by the Shirley Institute, the fibre causing the breaks is identified as due to jute bristles, human hair, grass, fibre, etc." The Egyptian Government has taken certain measures to improve the position, whilst a staff of inspectors cooperating in carrying out the law prohibiting the mixing of cotton varieties helps considerably in removing foreign matter accidentally mixed with cotton.

"But the difficulty of the presence of foreign matter still exists. At a recent meeting of the Joint Committee in Cairo, when the subject was further considered, it was decided that the spinners of Egyptian cotton should undertake further experiments to discover the exact nature of the fibre causing these complaints in order that the Egyptian Government could take effective steps to eliminate the evil."

"In pursuance of this decision, I should be obliged if firms would send me as representative number of yarn breaks at the spindle point as possible in order that proper examination of this can be made at the Shirley Institute and a report made in readiness for consideration when the Joint Committee meets in Berlin in July." (Ahram S.S.).

THE LONDON "TUBE"

SMASH

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT STILL UNKNOWN

London, May 17. A statement was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Minister of Transport on this morning's tragic underground train accident between Charing Cross and Temple underground stations, when six people were killed or subsequently died from injuries, and some forty others suffered injuries of varying severity.

The Minister said that he had appointed one of the inspecting officers of the railway to hold an immediate inquiry into the cause of the accident, which is at present unknown.

Earlier the Minister, accompanied by officials of the London Passenger Transport Board officers of his own Ministry, visited the scene of the accident.

The rescue work by doctors and nurses summoned from nearby hospitals had to be carried out in darkness and it was not until two and a half hours after the collision that all the injured were released from the wreckage.

The number of dead and injured undoubtedly make this the worst accident in the history of the London underground railway, which for many years has been remarkably free from serious accidents. Through traffic will probably be interrupted until to-morrow owing to the difficulties of removing the wreckage from the tunnel.

THE SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

ABYSSINIAN DELEGATE'S ALLEGATIONS

"FIGHTING 14 MILES FROM ADDIS ABABA"

London, May 18.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., presided yesterday at a meeting of Members of all Parties held in the large Committee Room of the House of Commons to hear an address on the present position in Abyssinia by M. Tazaz, the Chief Ethiopian delegate to the League of Nations, who has just arrived here from Geneva.

After recapitulating the events of the League Council meeting, M. Tazaz concluded by saying that it is not a question of Ethiopia asking Great Britain to deliver her by the force of arms, but what all the Ethiopian people asked from the British people was that they should not recognise the conquest of Abyssinia.

Replying to a question, M. Tazaz said that he did not know how many Abyssinians were at present up in arms against the Italians — even when the Emperor was there he did not know how many men he had.

Asked whether it was true that fighting was still going on within a few miles of Addis Ababa, M. Tazaz said that according to telegrams he had received on May 14, there had been attacks delivered inside Addis Ababa. The rainy season would begin in four or five days' time, which means that Addis Ababa will be completely invested.

Asked how the Abyssinians obtained their arms, M. Tazaz claimed that they obtained them from the enemy. Deserter brought their arms, while others sold them to the Abyssinians. M. Tazaz added that according to reports he had received there was dissatisfaction in the Italian army and some Italian officers were even collaborating with the Abyssinians in their attacks against the Italians. — (Ahram S.S.).

3000 YEAR OLD TOWN UNEARTHED

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

DISCOVERS EZIONGEBER

London, May 18.

A message from a correspondent in New York to the *Daily Telegraph* says that American archaeologists excavating near the shores of the Red Sea discovered the site of a town which flourished between 1,000 and 800 B.C.

Even the ropes used to moor King Solomon's ships have been found buried in the desert sand and this city of Eziongeber, now known to the Arabs as Telikhelefeh, is at the northern end of gulf of Akaba.

Its discovery is due to the efforts of Dr. Gluck, Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. — (Ahram S.S.).

HALF CARDIFF

CHANGES HANDS

LORD BUTE SELLS TREMENDOUS PROPERTY

London, May 18.

Press reports state that a deal in property at Cardiff on a vast scale at a figure understood to be about £5,000,000 has been concluded by the Marquess of Bute. Half the city of Cardiff and a large portion of Cardiff docks and large agricultural areas and parts of the town of Penarth, together with a number of villages are involved.

The properties are understood to be nearly all ground rent secured on the residential suburbs shopping streets, commercial areas and factory estates.

Some 20,000 houses, 1,000 shops, 250 public houses and several theatres and cinemas are involved. The vendors of this estate are the Company comprising members of the Bute family, of which Lord Bute's two sons, the Earl of Dumfries and Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart are the principal directors.

It is understood that the mineral royalties and the castles of Cardiff and Caerphilly have been excluded from the sale. Neither the name of the purchaser nor the price has been disclosed, but the purchaser is understood to be an individual and not a company. No disturbance of the existing tenants or ground leases is contemplated.

Lord Bute, who is at present abroad for an indefinite period, has sold several extensive properties since he succeeded to the title and the estate in 1900.

As one of the largest property owners in Britain, Lord Bute's estates run to about 117,000 acres and, in addition to Cardiff and Caerphilly castles he owns James Castle in the Isle of Bute and Gwadaorthe Castle, San Roque in Spain. The city and the county borough of Cardiff has an acreage of 1362, a population of 223,648 and a rateable value of £1,873,751.

BRITISH ARMY

RECRUITMENT

London, May 18.

Recruiting for the Regular Army showed a distinct advance throughout the country last week. The intake for all arms was 930, an increase of 665, or 251 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

LORD WEIR RESIGNS FROM AIR COUNCIL

REASONS GIVEN IN LETTER TO PREMIER

TRIBUTE TO LORD SWINTON

London, May 18.

Lord Weir, who three years ago was invited by the Prime Minister to act in his advisory capacity with reference to industrial problems connected with the expansion of air development and whose speech was one of the features of the Air debate in the House of Lords last Thursday, has resigned from the Air Council.

Lord Weir intimated his decision in a letter to the Prime Minister, in which he pays a glowing tribute to Lord Swinton. He then goes on to give the reasons which prompted him to resign from his advisory functions at the Air Ministry and also from the Committee of Imperial Defence, and adds:—

"I send you this letter with one real regret and that is of having to give up the privilege and the inspiration of working with you as closely as I have done in the last three years. This I regard as my only loss. To regain my personal freedom will be very welcome and I do so feeling that the foundations of air rearmament have been adequately laid. The country will get the expansion of air strength in various stages as planned and under the conditions and the policy laid down by the Government."

"Lord Swinton's successor will find that the policy which has been followed and the steps which have been taken are now coming to fruition and results will be reaped for which years of preliminary work and preparation were an inevitable necessity. To build a satisfactory half-way house between peace and war-time conditions is a difficult task in this country and I can only regret that through ignorance of these limitations and of the technical problems involved, certain critics, many of them, no doubt, well-intentioned, have placed the Government in a troublesome position."

"On that side you will not expect me to comment, but in seeking release from the work which Earl Baldwin and you were good enough to entrust to me, I do so with no personal feeling other than that which I have already expressed, and with every good wish for a successful issue of these measures in the shaping of which it has been my privilege to play a small part."

In his reply to Lord Weir, the Prime Minister said:

"I have received your letter in which you ask to be released from your advisory duties in regard to air defence questions, and the Committee of the Imperial Defence, I quite understand that in view of the changes which have been made at the Air Ministry you would prefer not to stay, and in the circumstances I regretfully accept your decision. In doing so, I desire to assure you how greatly I appreciate the advice and help you have given throughout the last three years."

"Your knowledge and experience — so freely and generously placed at our disposal — have been of great value both in the carrying out of the approved programme and in creating the foundations essential to their enlargement. It has been a great pleasure to me to have worked with you in the public service; our association goes back a number of years and I shall look forward to its continuance in other directions."

BRITAIN'S

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE

WAR SECRETARY REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

London, May 17.

"Every anti-aircraft unit of the Territorial Army has its full training quota of searchlights. Every artillery unit intending to be equipped with anti-aircraft guns has its quota of three inch guns. Delivery of 3.7 inch guns is ahead of schedule and the units will be gradually reinforced with these. Ammunition supplies generally are ahead of schedule."

This information was given to the House of Commons by the War Secretary when he was questioned as to the equipment of anti-aircraft units.

ALEXANDRIA

VITAL STATISTICS

During the week ending May 13, there were 506 births reported in Alexandria (excluding stillbirths) of which 27 were among the foreign population.

Of the general total, 245 were boys and 261 girls. During the same period there were 326 deaths, excluding stillbirths, which totalled five, all of which were among the Egyptian population.

The number of cases of infectious diseases for the same period under review, and the number of deaths resulting therefrom, together with the corresponding figures for last year, in parenthesis, were:—

Typhus 1 and 2 deaths (6 and 1 death); Malaria 9 (13); Anthrax 1; Typhoid Fever 5 and 1 death (9 and 1 death); Scarlet fever 1; Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis 4 and 1 death; Brain fever 1 and 1 death; Diptheria 3 and 1 death (5); Measles 45 and 3 deaths (52 and 16 deaths); Whooping Cough 7 and 1 death (26 and 1 death); Mumps 10 (4); Leprosy 3; Erysipelas 7 and 2 deaths (3 and 1 death); Tetanus 2 and 1 death (2); Tuberculosis 12 and 6 deaths (18 and 5 deaths); Chicken Pox 16 and 1 death (12); Influenza 25 (42 and 1 death); Puerperal Fever 1 and 1 death; Dysentery 12 (20 and 2 deaths).

TO-NIGHT AT THE

RIO CINEMA, ALEXANDRIA

Managing Proprietor: ELIE LOUTFI

INAUGURATION OF THE RIO ROOF GARDEN

SIMONE SIMON

sings in

LOVE AND HISSES

with

Walter WINCHEL Ben BERNIE

A 20th Century Fox Film Production

SHORTLY

SENSATIONAL INAUGURATION

of Cairo's Latest

GARDEN CINEMA

Ciné-Jardin

REGENT

16 RUE FOUAD 1^{er}

AIR DEFENCE DEBATE

POSTPONED

OWING TO PREMIER'S

INDISPOSITION

GOVERNMENT

SUPPORTERS WITHDRAW

AMENDMENT

London, May 17. The Prime Minister's movements are still restricted by an attack of gout and in consequence the debate on the Opposition's motion on the air defences, which would have been the chief feature of the week in Parliament, has been postponed until next week.

The character of the debate cannot fail to be affected by the Ministerial changes announced last night and involving the resignation of Lord Swinton and the appointment of Sir Kingsley Wood to the Air Ministry.

Late last night 100 supporters of the Government tabled an amendment to the Labour motion in the following terms:

"The House assures the Government of its whole-hearted support in their efforts and determination to bring the Air defences to the highest pitch of efficiency, but deprecates the suggestion of an inquiry into those defences as calculated to interfere with, and hamper the speed and success which the House desires to secure from both the Air Ministry and industry itself."

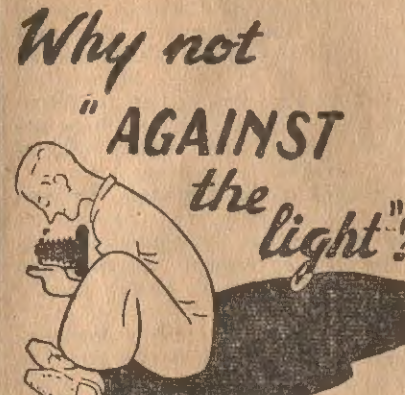
This was followed by the withdrawal of the amendment previously tabled by a number of Government supporters, including Mr. Winston Churchill, which favoured the appointment of an independent Committee of Inquiry.

AERIAL TIME-SAVING

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S

SUMMER LEAVE

Reports from various sources give remarkable examples of time-savings now effected by air as compared with surface transport. In Russia big commercial planes operating on a Chita-Tsikhik-Tsakhir route over remote unpopulated forest-land can accomplish in a few hours a journey which, by labourious horse transport, occupies approximately 20 days. In Alaska, it is now found that aircraft can, in certain cases, reduce to a matter of minutes journeys which by dog-team would occupy a whole day; while by an air service which is to fly between Oslo and Bergen passengers will be able to complete in 1 1/2 hours a journey which by train would take from 11 to 12 hours.



You must have the sun behind you? No! that's an Old Wives' Tale today! Today you can do just as you like! Let your light come from the side or from the front! Such "front light" effects often enhance the perspective of your pictures today and make them "out of the ordinary." Use the light as you will, panchromatic Panatomic Film ensures clear brilliant snaps, with the full gradation from the highest of highlights to the deepest of shadows. The tip is

"PANATOMIC" the panchromatic "Kodak" Fine-Grain Film



EMPIRE DAY 1938

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS

ALEXANDRIA

The annual celebration of Empire Day by the British Community of Alexandria will take place on Tuesday May 24, at Alexandria Sporting Club, by kind permission of the Club Committee.

The programme will include the usual sports for children and other events which are now being elaborated, and further details will appear in a later press notice.

Admission Tickets

The celebrations, as in the past, will take place in the Racing Enclosures at the Alexandria Sporting Club, and admission will be limited to British Subjects against admission tickets, procurable only from the British Consulate-General. The tickets issued are strictly personal to the recipient and British Subjects are invited to apply for tickets at the Consulate as from Monday May 9 and at any time during the ordinary working hours, viz: Mondays to Fridays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

British Subjects are asked to note that no tickets can be obtained at the gates and that tickets may not be disposed of to other persons, and that the officials at the gates on Empire Day will have strict orders to exclude anyone in unauthorised possession of a ticket.

British Legion

Arrangements are being made to allocate Seating Accommodation on the Grand Stand for members of the British Legion and their families. Members requiring tickets for this Enclosure must apply to the Secretary of the British Legion, Carver Bros. and Co., 17, Rue Stamboul, between the hours of 6.50 and 7.30 p.m. except on Saturday and Sunday, and not later than Friday May 20. It will, of course, be necessary for Legationaires to be in possession of the ordinary entrance tickets obtainable from the British Consulate.

Tea Enclosures

Arrangements are being made for Tea to be served in the Paddock to all children up to and including the age of 15 years, and Tea Tickets for children may be obtained free at the Consulate at the same time as application is made for Entrance Tickets.

Adults who wish to avail themselves of the Tea served in the Paddock for the Children may obtain Tickets for the Paddock tea at a price of P.T.4.

For those not wishing to take advantage of the above arrangements, refreshment Buffets at popular prices will be available under the Grand Stand.

There will also be a special reserved enclosure and tea Buffet on the first floor of the Grand Stand, and application for a reserved seat in this enclosure must also be made at the British Consulate, the cost of this reservation will be P.T.10 for adults and P.T.5 for children up to 15 years of age.

Programme

The celebrations will commence at 3.30 p.m. and the interval for tea will be from 4 to 4.45 p.m., which will be followed by children's races and gymnastic events.

At 5.30 p.m. "Retreat" will be played by the Drums and Pipes of the Coldstream Guards which will terminate the proceedings.

The Bands of the Cameron Highlanders and the Maltese Philharmonic Society will be in attendance.

Children's Races

The following races for British children will be held:

Race No.1. 100 yards. For boys over 9 and under 14.

Race No.2. 100 yards. For girls over 9 and under 14. Race No. 3. 50 yards. For boys and girls over 3 and under 9. Race No. 4. 60 yards. For boys over 6 and under 9. Race No. 5. 60 yards. For girls over 6 and under 9.

Entrance for these Races must be made at the Consulate by parents either personally or in writing giving the following details:—

a) Christian name and Surname of the Child.

b) Age at last birthday.

All entrances for children's races must be received before Monday May 16 in order to have the names printed in the programme.

Subscriptions

A special appeal is now made to all British residents for subscriptions to cover the expenses of the entertainment, and these should be sent to: — E.L. Philp, Esq., Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.), Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria, or made at the Consulate when applying for Entrance Tickets.

Amounts, however, small, will be welcomed, and all subscriptions of P.T.20 and over will be acknowledged in the press.

List Of Subscriptions

Amount already acknowledged	L.E.M.M.
A. E. Mills	170.700
Jack Goar	3. —
Noel J. Dawson	1. —
Lt. Col. J. R. Marryat	1. —
A. W. Bailey	0.500
W. Werner	0.500
N. B. Nicholson	0.500
T. McHattie	0.500
J. L. Elder	0.200
A. J. Lowe	1. —
J. A. Youssoufian	1. —
John A. Scott	1. —
Isidore Calleja	1. —
M. J. Calleja	1. —
R. R. S. Asser	0.500
G. D. Ioannides	0.200
Members British Staff Eastern Telegraph Co. Alexandria	5. —
Joseph Smouha	5. —
A. J. Barnes, D.S.O.	5. —
J. C. de Vere Biss	1. —
W. G. MacEwen	1. —
Total	201.600

CAIRO

We would remind our readers that Empire Day will be celebrated by a Rally at Gezira Sporting Club on Thursday, May 24 commencing at 4 p.m., at which hour H.E. the British Ambassador and Lady Lampson will arrive.

It should be noted that admission to the Rally is confined to British subjects and will be by ticket only. British subjects should therefore apply to the British Consulate-General for such tickets, which will be provided with a detachable counterfoil entitling the holder to light refreshments, consisting of ice-cream, lemonade, and cake. Tea and refreshments other than these will be obtainable on the ground against payment.

A special bus service will run to the G.S.C. on two alternative routes, as follows:

1. — From Bab el Hadid Square (Cairo Station, near the Monument) via Avenue Maleka Nazil, Tewfikia, Schlman Pasha, Midan Ismailia and Kasr el Nil Bridge, picking up passengers at any point on the route and particularly at Gropi's and Kasr el Nil Barracks, side entrance.

2. — From Opera Square via Sharia Fuad el Awal picking up passengers at the Metro terminus, the A.I.P.A., and "Bulac Bridge."

Those living at Heliopolis, Abbassia, Sakakini, Fagalla, Mataria and Zeitoun are requested to catch the bus at Bab el Hadid.

Buses will be marked "Empire Day Service."

Free return tickets will be issued, with admission tickets on request, on application to the British Consulate-General from May 15th onwards.

Admission, refreshment and bus tickets are strictly personal, and will be cancelled if presented by persons other than British subjects.

Amount previously acknowledged: L.E. 161.660 m/ms. Mr. A. Alexander 2; Mr. K.H.D. Anderson 500; Anonymous 100; British Tabulating Machine Co. Ltd. 1; Mr. F.C. Ross Brown 1; Cairo European Police Club 2; Mr. A.J. Camm 1; Mr. Theodore Casdagli 1; Mr. H.A. Cateaux 1; Mr. Baldwin J. Grech-Cumbo 500; Wm. Darby and Co. Ltd. 500; J.D. Frazer Bey 500; Judge J.M. de Freitas 1; Mr. J.W. Hall 500; Mr. Walter Hilpern 1; Col. C.E. Hughes 2; Headquarters, British Troops in Egypt 50; Mr. J.H. Lund 1; Mr. A. Millar 1; Mohamed Ahmed Abboud Pasha 5; Lt. Col. R.C. Owen Pasha, C.M.G., O.B.E. 1; Mr. A. Stanley Parker, O.B.E. 1; Mr. W.H. Perkins 1; Messrs. F.V. Purlow 1; Mr. C. Sander 1; Mr. Thomas Shafto 500; St. Mary's Select English School 1; Corp. W. Watkins 250. Total: L.E. 241.010 m/ms.

PORT SAID

Empire Day will be celebrated by a gathering of the British Residents of Port Said at the International Sporting Club (by kind permission of the President, H.E. the Governor of the Suez Canal, and of the Committee.)

2.45 p.m. Unfurling of the Flag. God Save the King. 2.50 p.m. March past and saluting of the Flag by the British Children led by the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cubs and Brownies. 3.00 p.m. Address by H.B.M. Consul. 3.15 p.m. Sports.

During the afternoon musical selections will be played by:— The Pipe Band of the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (by kind permission of Lieut. Col. I.C. Cameron and Officers).

The Police Band (by kind permission of Miralal Abilt Bey, Commandant of Police).

List Of Events

75 yds. Cubs Race. (Prizes kindly presented by W. Broatch Esq.) 100 yds. Girls' Egg and Spoon. Ten and over. 75 yds. Boys' Race Six to ten. 25 yds. Boys' Race, Under six. 75 yds. Girls' Race, Six to ten. 100 yds. Boys' Egg and Spoon, Ten and over. 25 yds. Girls' Race, Under six. 100 yds. Men Open, Heats, 100 yds. Boy Scouts Race (Prizes kindly presented by E.J. Paton, Esq., O.B.E.).

Display of Sword and Highland Dances by the 2nd Batn. Queen's Own Highlanders.

100 yds. Girl Guides Race. (Prizes kindly presented by Mrs. W. Bond). 75 yds. Brownies Race (Prizes kindly presented by Mrs. G.A. Hardy). 100 yds. Men Open, Final. 50 yds. Three-legged Race, Boys and Girls. Band Race, Men Relay Race, Teams of three. Total 440 yards.

Veterans' Race, Tug-of-War. Retreat March by the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Mrs. G.A. Hardy has kindly consented to present the prizes.

Second List Of Subscriptions

Amount previously acknowledged	L.E.M.M.
J. C. Broatch	16.750
Hull, Elyth and Co.	0.250
R. H. Livingston	5.000
Cory Brothers and Co.	0.500
H. E. Ching	3.000
Kenneth Foster and Co.	0.500
G. T. Hardy	0.500
Geo A. Hardy	3.000
British Coaling Depots	5.000
A. G. Worrall	1.000
G. A. Uthwatt	0.500
Suez Canal Lightage Co.	4.000
G. W. Coles	1.000
W. Johnson	0.500
R. S. Sumner	0.500
J. G. Rodger	0.500
N. Broadbent	0.500
Shell Co. of Egypt	5.000
A. MacLean	1.000
Barclays Bank	3.000
J. G. Cairns	0.500
L. Dolman	1.000
W. M. Stapledon and Sons	5.000
Persons wishing to subscribe are invited to send their subscriptions to Mr. J. C. Cairns, Hon. Treasurer, at the Barclays Bank, or to H.E.M. Consul.	

ALPHONSE

EARLY AND LAST DAYS

I have read with much interest the obituary notice published along with the photo of the late Mr. Sotiris Kafopoulos, better known to the esteemed members of the Turf Club as "Alphonse", their Head Butler and Managing Store-keeper who served them for near upon 50 years and who was given a pension some 8 years ago when a motor car knocked him over, hitting him on the temple and from which accident the Management of the Turf Club did not think that he would sufficiently recover to remain on active service in the Club.

As the present esteemed members of the Club, owing to Alphonse's great age, may not be aware of his antecedents, permit me to say that the late Mr. Kafopoulos was born in Argos near Nauplia in the Morea on the ancient site of Mycenae, the city of Agamemnon. His father was a small landowner, his mother, however, had a well-to-do brother in the island of Syra which was the chief port of Greece in the days when Alphonse was a young lad. She sent him as an apprentice to her brother and Alphonse found himself in Syra at the age of 18 taking in English piece-goods and fabrics from merchantmen flying the red ensign which unloaded their merchandise on the wharves of the Customs of Syra. Alphonse did his duties with great regularity but this did not save him from being often beaten by his uncle with the yard (or Pechis). His grandmother, to put an end to Alphonse's troubles with his uncle, gave him sufficient money to pay his passage to Egypt.

The Sudan Campaign

The late Lord Kitchener's campaign to save the ill-fated General Gordon at Khartoum fired the imagination of young Alphonse, then 26 years old, and he hung on to the relieving Army, selling lemonades and sodas to the thirsty troops. On his return to Cairo he contracted dysentery and was sent to Alexandria, where he entered hospital. As soon as he was well again, he obtained a recommendation and entered the service of the

Cairo Turf Club. His long record in the service of the Club was described in your obituary notice.

The whole of his retirement was spent on the pavement of a conveniently situated coffee house from which point of vantage he could conveniently observe who went in and out of the Turf Club. The vigil was maintained regularly every day from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to midnight. One summer he paid a last visit to Greece but as the Greek Consul General demanded his birth certificate, which Alphonse could not produce, no passport was given him and he had resort to the help of a member of the Club and was given a *laissez passer*. For years Alphonse had paid his dues to the Greek Consulate and he was much embittered by the refusal of a Passport.

An Episode

Alphonse had a large pimple on his nose which, besides disfiguring him, also troubled him when reading. At the Te Deum which was held in the Greek Cathedral on the occasion of the Centenary of Greek Independence, whilst Alphonse was leaving the Church somebody threw a brick at him from an overlooking window and by a coincidence the brick hit his nose and uprooted the pimple and his eyesight was freed from its obstruction. I never saw him wear spectacles to the end, although he was about 84 years old when he died.

I think a word should be said about the members and the Secretary of the Turf Club. Permit me to say, through your esteemed and historic columns, that the manner in which they cared for Alphonse throughout his old age and the honours they paid to their trusted servant, whose integrity they admired, remind one of those men who built the British Empire and uphold it to the present day. To these esteemed gentlemen, a universal word of admiration and thanks from the Hellenes of Egypt.

M. Drossos.

A Correspondent of the Times of India.

STOCKHOLM CITY COUNCIL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

GREAT POPULATION INCREASE

The City of Stockholm yesterday celebrated the 75th anniversary of the inauguration of its present form of administration with various festivities, including a big banquet in the famous Golden Room of the City Hall, attended by the King and six members of the royal family and some 700 other guests, including many from neighbouring Scandinavian countries.

The three-quarters of a century that have passed since the present form of Government with a publicly elected City Council was inaugurated have witnessed an enormous expansion of the City. This has been the case not least in regard to population, which has risen from 116,000 in 1863 to nearly 550,000 at the last census.

In all respects, financially, as well as politically and socially, the City of Stockholm has undergone a complete revolution during this period. The first City Council and its immediate successors had to deal with a budget in which the municipal tax receipts did not reach one million kronor, while the present tax revenues amount to 70 times that figure. Not only the increase in population but the general rise in the level of incomes has contributed to this enormous advance. Thus in 1863 the total annual income of the Stockholm inhabitants was estimated at 30 million kronor against 1,237 million kronor (£68,042,000 at par) at present. Another illustration of the City's rapid growth is that the buildings owned by the City to-day have an assessed value approaching 5 milliards of kronor as compared with 150 million kronor in 1863.

In general it is recognised that the form of municipal government introduced in 1863 has well stood the test of 75 years, though its aristocratic composition of early days has become thoroughly democratic. The leading party is since 1919 the Social-Democrats, that party at present holding about one half of the total mandates, numbering 100. In connection with the anniversary the Council received much praise for its excellent governing of the City and particularly for the comprehensive social work and reforms carried through during the later years.

EMPIRE DAY AT ISMAILIA

Subscription List

Mr. W. F. Brothers P.T.200, C. E. G. Sandbrook 200, S. A. Johnson 200, B. E. Nankivell 200, T. A. Gibson 200, W. H. Harvey 200, G. Martin 200, J. Maclean 200, I. B. Morgan 200, H. Yates 200, G. Cumbo 200, R. P. Lewis 200, N. Papastratis 200, W. H. Hedley 100, F. Goodwin 100, W. E. Laurent 100, W. S. Beale 100, J. E. Wauters 100, V. Boutigieg 050, The British Motor Coy 050, Mr. Clark 030, Mr. Eanaken 010, Mr. Jamal 200, Lilley 050, Mr. Merkins 050. Total to date May 16 P.T.3,540.

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WHERE you will be enthralled by visions of artistic beauty and scenic splendour:

WHERE sports and galas, festivals and entertainments provide full measure of gay amusement:

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This delightful trip can be yours at little expense - you have a reduction of 50 to 70 per cent on railway fares, with Hotel and Petrol Coupons to lighten the cost of travelling.

For particulars and pamphlets apply to:

E. N. I. T.

35, Sharia Kasr el Nil, Cairo, or at the E.N.I.T. Offices in Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, or Suez, or at any Tourist Agency.

SPANNING EUROPE BY MOTOR ROAD

625 MILES ACROSS GERMANY

The construction of a 625 mile long motor road (Reichsautobahn) right across Greater Germany from Dutch frontier to Hungarian frontier is foreshadowed in an article published in London to Constantinople by Linz and Vienna. A greater part of the thoroughfare, that which passes across pre-Anschluss Germany, has already been completed. This road will bring nearer the aim of linking London to Constantinople by

A VIEW OF ROSETTA



(By courtesy of the Egyptian Tourist Department)

don by air in the morning are in the fields of reapers on the Continent that same day. The acceleration of Empire air services is stimulating the peasant egg trade with countries throughout the Empire.

published in Die Strasse, the official organ of Dr. Todt, Inspector General of German Roadways. The writer, Herr Rudolf Hoffmann, describes the route to be taken this road via Cologne, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Regensburg, Passau,

road which has occupied the minds of many road engineers, who have indeed entertained besides the idea of carrying this great trans-European thoroughfare still further — beyond the Bosphorus to India, Palestine and Egypt.

JERUSALEM FLOWER SHOW

The Jerusalem Horticultural Society held their Summer Show at the Sports Club on May 10. Residents, schools, settlements and official institutions, all united in sending a wealth of lovely flowers of all kinds from all parts of the country. Roses, rainbow sweet peas, heavenly blue delphiniums, purple lilies, pinks, pansies and tall white lilies were massed in lovely profusion.

Lovers of flowers of all races and creeds were united in their appreciation of one of the best shows held in the country.

Lady MacMichael presented the prizes, she was herself the winner of two first class awards. Mr. M.T. Dawes, Director of Agriculture, after asking Lady MacMichael to present the awards, said that the success of the show was greatly due to the keen interest of new exhibitors, such as the management of the King David Hotel, also a prize winner, and Messrs. Orth and Newman, professional nurserymen. He remarked on the excellent display of early vegetables, such as tomatoes from the Jordan Valley, and fine potatoes, cauliflowers, Brussel sprouts and cabbages from the plains.

Mr. Dawes also called attention to the fact that vegetables recently introduced into the country, such as celery, rhubarb, and asparagus, were being shown with a view to their becoming commercial crops in the future.

KEATING'S
POWDER
KILLS
BUGS, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES
BURN KEATING'S TO KILL FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

BRITISH TOWN PLANNING

By Patrick Abercrombie, M.A.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie has been Professor of Town Planning, Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London, since 1935. He is Consultant on Housing and Town Planning to the Department of Health for Scotland; a Member of the Royal Fine Art Commission; Member of the Ministry of Housing Committee; Chairman of the Housing Centre; Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Honorary Secretary to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; and past President of the Town Planning Institute and of the Geographical Association.

Professor Abercrombie was educated at Lockers Park, Hemel Hempstead, Uppingham. He won first premium (in partnership) in an international competition for replanning Dublin, and was Professor of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, 1915-35.

Professor Abercrombie's publications include: (with John Archibald) "East Kent Regional Planning Scheme"; "Dublin of the Future"; "Sheffield Civic Survey"; "Doncaster Regional Planning Scheme"; "The Preservation of Rural England"; (with B. F. Bruston) "Bristol and Bath Regional Planning Scheme, 1930"; "Sheffield Regional Planning Scheme, 1931"; (with S. A. Kelly) "Cumbrian Regional Planning Scheme, 1932"; "Town and Country Planning, 1933".

The control of the planning of Town, Suburb and County by means of legal powers dates from the year 1909 when the first Town Planning Act was passed. Of course, previous to this there were many powers of one sort or another which restrained freedom of action in the use and development of property; these powers were chiefly based upon the various Public Health Acts passed during the nineteenth century and operated through bye-laws made and approved under these Acts. But bye-law control is much more rigid and restrictive than a scheme prepared for the future growth of an area. For example under a bye-law it is possible to prescribe a certain width for a road or a certain area of yard at the back of a house; but it is not possible to determine where the road shall go to make it fit into the pattern of a district or to allow for variations of width to suit different types of use. Nor is it possible, or at any rate easy, to allow under bye-laws different sized plots for houses of different types or for different districts. In a word, considerations of topography hardly enter into the purview of bye-laws; and if there is any sociological background, it is of a very elementary mechanical nature. It is only necessary to look at the large areas attached to most of our older towns from 1875 (when the great Public Health Act with its consequent bye-laws was passed) onwards until nearly the outbreak of the War, to realise how impossible it is to produce real satisfactory environment under rigid bye-laws. Although, of course, it must be added that these same bye-laws certainly prevented the continuance of the worse conditions of the unregulated licence which ran riot during the earlier years of the industrial revolution.

The First Step

The bye-laws were the first step; the Town Planning Act of 1909 boldly declared in its first subsection that its object was to secure "proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience". The bye-laws gave almost exclusive attention to sanitary conditions; amenity was entirely left out, and as for convenience, little attention was given to such a thing as a satisfactory road system. Indeed, the main structure of our towns is almost invariably due to the old country roads that approached them and not to the mass of chequerboard building which was fitted in between them. This is not, of course, to say that no major road improvements were made during the bye-law period; but that they were isolated exceptions like Corporation Street, Birmingham, due to the exceptional foresight of a municipal reformer, the father of the present Prime Minister.

It is also typical of English methods that in other directions private initiative was preparing the way for the balanced trio, Health, Beauty and Convenience. What has been somewhat clumsily called the Garden Village and City Movement arose very soon after the bye-law suburb had become stereotyped. Individual villages attached to factories—Bournville, Port Sunlight, Earswick and others—showed that it was not wise to crowd 40 or 50 houses on to cheap land, thereby wiping out all natural features and other topographical variety; properly planned focal points—social and business centres—were provided and a logical distinction made between different types of roads. These efforts culminated in the great experiment of Letchworth, due to the genius of Sir Ebenezer Howard. Here nearly every idea of modern planning was tried out, including complete municipal ownership of land, zoning of land for different uses, Industrial Residential, Business and Recreation. The Industrial Zone became a Trading Estate, the Business Zone the Civic Centre, the Recreational Zone a park system and the Residential Zone a properly planned community of houses and gardens. Further the town was limited in size to thirty or forty thousand persons and was surrounded by an inviolable green belt of public open space and farm land.

It is, perhaps, a little unfair to compare with ordinary usage "the bold visions of a group of reformers who buy up a large tract of land and create an experimental modern town (though even they were dependent upon public response to their programme)". The history of planning in this country shows a continuous striving towards larger conception and fuller powers. The 1909 Act was, in effect, though not specifically, confined to the control of suburban growth; the existing town and the open country were, for practical purposes, outside its scope. Amending and Consolidating Acts in 1919 and 1925 remedied these limitations also introducing the important power for local authorities to combine together to prepare joint schemes for large areas. Finally, the Town and Country Planning Act of 1923 has extended the scope of planning to any land (whether built upon or remote country) which can

be shown to be in need of control. And the artistic objectives are more specifically mentioned as including the preserving of existing buildings or other objects of architectural, historic or artistic interest and places of natural interest or beauty; and the control of the external appearance of new buildings.

This Act, somewhat significantly, formed the second part of a joint Act with Housing.

The Regional Movement

Somewhat paralleled with the work of private initiative during the nineteenth century, has been the Regional movement in planning; this has taken the form of a series of Advisory Reports and tentative Plans prepared for Groups of Local Authorities as a sort of preparation for their statutory schemes under the Planning Acts. These Regional Reports form, perhaps, one of the characteristic contributions of this country has made to the international subject of Modern Planning. A Regional Report deals with a wide area chosen as being a geographic unit with some common topographic or human factor; such as a group of manufacturing towns, e.g., Birmingham and its surroundings, or South-East Lancashire or the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Report, not being framed with legal requirements or powers (e.g., it may deal with matters outside the scope of the Planning Act, such as Railways, Electricity, Afforestation, etc.), is able to take a broad and constructive outlook, nor is it concerned with the boundaries of administrative areas of Local Authorities or of the private areas of Land ownership. The best Plan for the District as a whole, prepared based upon a careful study or survey of existing conditions and the probabilities of the future, which include such vital factors as increase or shifting of population, location of industries and major requirements of recreation. It must be confessed that the realisation of these regional proposals has been whittled somewhat down during the process of being turned into statutory schemes. The power given by the 1932 Act of preparing first an outline Regional Plan in greater detail, has not been used to any great extent. The difficulties of financial adjustment between urban and rural authorities when it is a question, for example, of securing an open space situated in the rural area but required primarily for the inhabitants of the former, have not been overcome, owing frequently to the large group of Authorities which prepared the Advisory Report being split up into too small units for the statutory schemes.

A consideration of Regional Planning inevitably gives rise to the question whether some sort of national planning is in hand or is required. Logically, there can be no question that Planning, if required at all, should be on the three scales of National, Regional and Local; rarely, however, do things proceed on a strictly logical basis in this country—there is no generalised National scale being done as it were in compartments. Electric supply has been carried out throughout the country on a National Grid; its regional and local distribution—already partly realised on a piecemeal basis—is now being organized from the National scale downwards. Roads have followed a progress towards national consideration; the Ministry of Transport, created after the War, has gradually been forced by the volume of traffic on the main roads into becoming responsible for through Trunk Roads, instead of relying upon a co-ordination of regional or county road systems and control. We are now within measurable distance of a complete system of Trunk Roads (National), Classified Main Roads, A and B (county) and the remaining Local Roads. There is at the moment considerable confusion owing to the fact that main roads are dealt with by the Minister of Transport, whereas Planning Schemes, which must inevitably show all roads, are prepared under the Minister of Health; each Minister operates different Acts.

National Parks

An interesting aspect of National Planning is raised by the need of safeguarding certain wild tracts of country for National Parks; here the Local Authorities, who would normally be charged with the preparation and administration of Schemes, are equipped neither financially nor technically to deal with a specialised problem of national recreation and nature reserves. A Departmental Committee has recommended a special National Parks Authority commanding its own funds. Again the logical mind might say that National Parks should fall into their proper place in a National Planning Scheme.

Finally, a Royal Commission is now sitting to report upon the location of industry, to discuss whether there is undue concentration in certain places (e.g., the Metropolitan region); whether it is possible or desirable to direct industry into certain locations; and to what extent the Specialised Areas can be revived industrially.

Fundamental Questions

These considerations raise a whole series of fundamental questions: Is there such a thing as the optimum size of an urban community? What is the best method of growth of an urban community—continuous spread or fringe development; the splitting off of fragments of the parent mass to form satellites; ribbon growth along the arterial roads, methodically treated so as to avoid traffic congestion with open country preserved behind? There is still a school which, while allowing planning to deal with minor ameliorations, such as the prevention of indiscriminate mixing of uses, the elimination of over-crowding, the provision of open spaces, the control of external appearance, etc., would deny any right to direct major policies. It would seem, however, impossible to avoid these broad considerations; not only has the dominating factor of rapid transport changed all our notions of time and space, but the sudden displacement of a large proportion of the working class population through slum clearance has raised acutely these problems of location of work and home. These remarks may appear to demonstrate the paradox that, whereas Town and Country Planning Schemes are in existence or in course of preparation for the majority of the closely inhabited areas of Great Britain, we are still in the dark as to what are our precise objectives, beyond the general desiderata of proper Sanitary Conditions, Amenity and Convenience. There is some truth in this; but perhaps a fairer way to put it would be that tactically we are well advanced, but that our strategy is somewhat nebulous. Nevertheless, it should be possible to superimpose a more definite strategy upon our tactical planning, without having to scrap it. The attempt to control the environment of vast masses of human beings must always be subject to revision, owing to the incalculable nature of our species.

ROYAL ACADEMY

PRIVATE VIEW DAY

Another Royal Academy Private View Day, marking the official opening of the London Season, has come and gone, with the same red carpet flanked by blue and pink hydrangeas, the same Edwardian dowagers and elderly top-hatted gentlemen discussing the portraits of their friends, and the same type of pictures on the walls. In a changing world, this institution alone seems constant, though once it was a fashion show as well as an art exhibition and nowadays our cold English springs force visitors to wear furs or long dark coats and only in the matter of hats can they be colourful.

One American visitor, Miss Zahra Karina, defied the weather, however, and turned up in a dress that was a plain demure black in front, but at the back blossomed out into a highly-coloured crotone, smocked at waist and neck. Under her black Breton sailor hat, the lady wore a piece of the crotone draped around her head, pirate fashion. Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, very neat in navy blue with one of the new pleated skirts, defied tradition by leaving her long, fair curls unhidden, and several smart elderly women sported straw bonnets, of Victorian inspiration, tied under the chin with ribbon bows and decorated with pecky flowers or feathers. Sardonically, however, the sensation of the show was supplied by twin ladies who wore patterned smocks; with neither hats nor stockings.

Chief interest at this year's Academy centres on the Coronation pictures. Gallery III is dominated by Frank O Salisbury's huge interior of Westminster Abbey during the Coronation ceremony, striking for its lighting as well as for the accuracy of its detail. Campbell Taylor and Lord Methuen have smaller canvases on the same subject. Sir John Lavery has a lively painting of Piccadilly as the Coronation Procession passed, and Charles Cundall has given his impressions of Trafalgar Square on the same occasion. Brenda Moore has pictured the Queen's Anointing in the Abbey, and Leonard J. Fuller has given a night scene of crowds outside Buckingham Palace, crying "We Want the King!"

Next in importance after the Coronation seems to be the Spanish war. W. Russell Flint has painted an arresting picture of five Spanish women standing up against a wall in their own house waiting to be shot, and John B. Souther has got some of the suffering of this country into the face of his hooded woman in black in "Lament for Spain". Queen Mary is portrayed in two pictures and a bust. Colin Gill has done a full-length of the Queen, and T.C. Dugdale a charming, informal picture of the Duchess of Gloucester.

The films are represented by a fine portrait of Leslie Howard and a picture of Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester being "shot" in "The Vessel of Wrath". Diana Wynyard and Jane Baxter represent the stage, and the exhibition is again enlivened by two of George Bell's "low life" portraits, one of a street musician, the other of a plump working woman, enjoying a drink.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Hitler's Latest Move In Spain : The King Withdraws His Autograph : Bad Air In Parliament : Fleecing Paris Visitors :

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Diplomatic circles in London are buzzing with an extraordinary story that Hitler is now giving arms and military advice to the Government side in Spain. It is not that the Fuehrer has suddenly turned "Red," or quarrelled with Franco. He is merely playing his own game. His change of attitude (according to the story) is due to the signing of the Anglo-Italian pact.

Hitler's recent talks with the Duce in Rome convinced him that this treaty will tend to weaken the Italian link with Germany and draw Italy closer to England instead. He is therefore trying to prevent or delay the Anglo-Italian pact from coming into force. It comes into operation only when Italian troops are withdrawn from Spain. That will not be until Franco has won. So at the last minute, after helping Franco for two years, Hitler is now trying to delay his victory by giving aid to the Government side.

As long as he can keep the war in progress, he can prevent the Mussolini-Chamberlain pact from coming into force. This is, of course, not the kind of story for which any proof can be given; but it is fully believed by quite serious diplomats in London.

The King's "Bad Writing"

Many people will remember having seen the signature of the Coronation Roll bearing the signature of the King. Until this week the original roll has been on view in the Record Office museum in London. Now it has been removed, because the King regards his signature on it as a poor specimen of his handwriting.

The Coronation Roll would probably have remained on view for years if Record Office officials had not thought it would be a good idea to reproduce the signatures of all six King Georges on a postcard for sale to the public. They accordingly asked the present King's permission to add his signature to those of the other five. When His Majesty learnt that the signature to be used was the one on the Coronation Roll he declined to give permission. He also asked that the roll itself should be removed from exhibition.

Unless the King gives the Record Office another specimen of his signature there will be two gaps in the collection of Royal autographs dating back to Richard II. The other missing signature is that of Edward VIII. As he was never crowned, there is no Coronation Roll; and the other records of his brief reign have not yet reached the Record Office.

Spanish War Fortunes

It is not only foreign airmen who have been earning large sums by helping one or other side in the Spanish war. Facts revealed this week show that shipowners willing to risk their vessels by carrying war material and supplies to the belligerents can make immense profits. Small British tramp steamers are being chartered for £1,000 a week, and larger vessels for £2,000.

Their captains are paid from £25 to £50 a week for such risky trips. There is always the danger that these merchant vessels will be mined or bombed, and the owners can collect no insurance. On the other hand, the charter rates are so high that in six months an owner can earn enough to buy a new ship.

A Ventilating Grievance

"Rearmament" is a word which now makes a multitude of excuses. M.P.s hear it given as a reason for the week for Government refusal to do anything about the defective ventilation of the House of Commons. Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works, told them that the new air-conditioning plant for which they have been asking must wait until the arms programme had passed its peak.

I will cost £20,000 to improve the Parliamentary air. The antiquated system now in operation is over 80 years old. Its chief defect is that it pumps air into the chamber through the floor, thus carrying up dust from the carpet and making members' feet cold. Fortunately for their health, few M.P.s spend very long actually in the chamber. Parliament enjoys a 4 1/2 day week and long holidays, and even the most zealous members do not sit through all the debates.

Royal Visit Crooks

With the coming royal visit to Paris, crooks have found yet another way of fleecing the tourist with more money than sense. Seats to watch the King and Queen drive in procession with President Lebrun are being sold at fantastic prices. Many people who remembered the great crowds at the Coronation procession last year have thought it worth while to pay large sums for good view of their Majesties in Paris.

What they do not know is that the streets and pavements on the procession route are so wide that there will be room for everybody, free of charge. Even window seats will be equal to all demands, for Paris possesses far more balconies than London. Police on the track of Royal visit profiteers have discovered that some of them have sold

to British visitors windows and balconies that do not even exist.

Suicide's Insurance

Though the number of people who commit suicide in order to allow dependants to collect the money from their life insurance policies must be very small, an immense amount of business is affected by the decision which the House of Lords gave this week in the "shot major case." Four years ago Major Rowlandson shot himself in a London taxi-cab a few moments before his £50,000 life insurance would have expired. The highest court in the land has now laid it down that the insurance company does not have to pay, even though it promised to do so in the policy. This was because it is "contrary to public policy" for a man's estate to receive money from his "criminal act" in shooting himself.

The reason why the business world has taken such anxious interest in this case is that life insurance policies are used as security for millions of pounds of bank loans and overdrafts. Supposing a man who has pledged his policy in this way commits suicide? Can the bank recover the money? Fortunately for the stability of the business world, the House of Lords said "Yes." It is wrong for a man to kill himself so that his estate, his creditors or his widow may collect money. But the same argument does not apply if he has previously pledged his policy for a loan.

Ban On Civil Servant's Book

It has generally been understood that a Civil Servant could order his private life as he chose with certain limitations as regards active participation in politics. Apparently the freedom of action he enjoys is rather more curtailed than was thought.

Mr. Bernard Newman, a Civil Servant who has written several books on European travel and spying, has another book in proof entitled "Danger Spots of Europe." It was disclosed this week that he has been threatened with dismissal if the work is published, whether under his own or an assumed name.

The ban seems all the more strange inasmuch as Mr. Newman does not occupy a highly-placed position and is not employed in a department concerned in any way with foreign affairs.



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Replies to advertisements are kept at the Alexandria and Cairo Offices of this newspaper unless ordered to be sent to the advertiser, in which case, stamped and addressed envelopes must accompany the order.

For the convenience of readers, advertisements for this column may be handed in at the Express Bookstore, 14, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, the Heliopolis Bazaar (Hanna Dosh), Boulevard Abbas, and the Victoria Bookstore, Boulevard Abbas, Heliopolis.

BERDEEN TERRIERS - Pedigree Scotch Terrier "puppies" for sale. Also adult female mated last litter four. Apply No.121, rue Tigran (Sidi Gaber), flat 5, Alexandria.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on Saturday, May 21, at 4 p.m. and Sunday, May 22, at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., of the French furniture and objects d'art belonging to Mr. August Baudrot, owner of the Villa, at 5, Rue Toussoun Pasha, Alexandria. Visit: Friday, May 20, from 9 a.m. Catalogue on request.

Antoine Gaudios, Auctioneer, 23, Rue Foad, Telephone 24170.

BOOKCASES, DESK, chest of drawers, children's furniture and gramophone, other odd furniture, B flat and C clarinets, for sale. Walton, 1st floor, 65, Khalil Pasha Khayat, Mustapha Pasha, Ramleh.

BRITISH OFFICERS and Civilians are informed that the Austin Dealers in Cairo, Messrs. Stross and Co., 21 Sharia Soliman Pasha, Tel.: 5345, will trade in any old car in part-payment of a new Austin to be delivered anywhere in the United Kingdom, at the official selling price list. Prompt and reliable services guaranteed.

ENGLISH LADY, Froebel training. Games wanted October 1st. Morning hours. Write: "Adv. 229", Egyptian Gazette, Cairo.

ENGLISH CHILDREN'S NURSE requires temporary post, in Alexandria for summer months - free June 18th till October 14th. Excellent needlewoman. Highly recommended by Mrs. Edwards, Villa, 70, MAADI.

FOR YOUR PASSAGE: THE OVERSEAS EXPRESS TRAVEL BUREAU, 50 Sharia Ibrahim Pasha (Between Shepherd's and Continental-Savoy Hotels), Cairo. Tel.: 53665.

FOR SALE CHEAP, Vauxhall Saloon, perfect. Baby's cot with new mattress and push-chair. Apply telephone R. 2236.

FOR SALE, Canadian canoe and 10HP. Torpedo Ford. Telephone 20578 or write: "Adv. 960", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

FOR SALE, late 1933, first registered 1934, Buick Saloon in perfect running order. Price L.E.110, or near offer. Apply: Byres, P.O.Box 16, Port-Said, Phone 2500.

FOR SALE, about 100 books, cloth bound, modern fiction, cheap. Write: "Adv. 969", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

FOR JULY, August and September at Camp Cesar, smart furnished flat to let in new building; 5 rooms, modern bathroom, telephone, Wash-house and drying-room. Garage. Write to: H. Scheidegger, 29, Rue Heliopolis, Camp Cesar, Ramleh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. Available now till end of October, situated near Embassy, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fridgide, garage, nice garden. Write: "Adv. 951", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

GERMAN by competent conscientious teacher. Commercial, literary or conversational. Write: "Adv. 947", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

HOUSE TO LET furnished June 22nd - September 22nd. Large balconies, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms. One minute from Club and Baths, servants quarters, garage, and telephone. Apply: Edwards, Villa 70, MAADI.

"LOXTON" BUNGALOW: furnished, to let, Mandara No.1, (Sidi-Bishr) 2 bedrooms, 1 dining-room, 2 kitchens, bathroom, hot and cold running water, 2 large verandahs. Write: Mrs. Ethel Angelopoulos, 19, Rue Sinadino, Mazaria, Alexandria.

MATARIA. Small furnished flat to let. Cheap terms. Write or call 6, Rue Makad, Mataria, near Cairo.

NEW AND USED CARS: of the UNIVERSAL MOTOR COMPANY OF EGYPT, LTD., 18 Sharia Soliman Pasha, Cairo, or at the Company's Showrooms at Alexandria, Dammanhour, Tanta, Benha, Zagazig, Ismailia, Port-Said and Suez.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT, English, 23, seeks change. Mechanical accounts, costing, finance, staff supervision. Write: "Accountant", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

TO LET, summer season, furnished villa, garden, comfort, Bulkeley, near beach, Telephone R.108. Write: "Adv. 946", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

TO LET AT ZAMALEK (Cairo), Sharia el-Gabalaya: flats de-luxe consisting of eight rooms, two bathrooms, hot water, garage. Only one flat per floor, with North aspect. Apply: Tel.: 40432.

TO LET for summer months. Modern apartment at Route d'Aboukir overlooking Sporting Club; bright and airy; 5 large rooms and dependencies with garage. Reasonable Rental. Phone Alexandria 27113 or Cairo 52626.

TO LET AT ZAMALEK (Cairo), 28 Sharia Hishmet Pasha: nice two-roomed flat North verandah, facing large garden.

TO LET: well-furnished flat. Hot water, telephone, garage. Apply: Appel Building, 39 Sharia Murad Bey, Heliopolis.

TO LET newly built villa, between Rouchdi Pasha and Bulkeley, 5 minutes from Stanley Bay, 7 rooms, first floor, between Rowlat and Alileman streets. Apply to 16, Alileman Street, Rouchdi Pasha, Ramleh.

WIRE HAired FOX TERRIER male, one year, for sale. Excellent pedigree. Price £14. Write P.O.Box 1277, Alexandria.

WANTED 13th June, English-speaking German Nannie, 20 - 35; go England July, not Jewish or R.C.; energetic, English routine methods; hygienic reference English family essential, good salary. Write: "Adv. 285", Egyptian Gazette, Cairo.

YOUNG MAN seeks morning work. Perfect knowledge of English, French, Italian, Arabic, typing. Moderate pretensions. Write F.J.H., Egyptian Gazette, Cairo.

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ARE YOU SURE?

ANSWERS

QUESTIONS ON PAGE 4

1. A. Atatürk, President of the Turkish Republic. b. El Cudillo. c. Der Fuehrer. d. Il Duce. e. General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.
2. Polyp.
3. "A safe stronghold our God is still."
4. a. Ireland. b. Australia. c. Germany (Austria). d. U.S.A. e. France.
5. Go through point by point.
6. Day of the first demonstration for an eight-hour working day held in London 1890.
7. No.
8. a. Russia. b. Spain. c. China. d. Ancient Ireland. e. Japan.
9. The United States south of a certain line.
10. a. For salads and cooking. b. medical necessities, candles, c. machinery.
11. Grapefruit.
12. None of them.
13. John the Baptist.
14. A tree.
15. a. Westminster. b. Kennington. c. St. James's. d. Whitehall. e. Lambeth.
16. Red light.
17. Eighteen inches.
18. Homer.
19. a. London. b. Birmingham. c. Dublin. d. Sheffield. e. Glasgow.
20. Yes.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS

Breaking up Scrap Cast Iron

Reference No. 342.G.31

A public Monaksa will be held at 10 o'clock on June 8, 1938, at the Stores Department, Saptia, Cairo, for breaking up Scrap Cast Iron during one year.

Interested bidders should be present on the date and time fixed and pay the Provisional Deposit required. However, the Administration is not prepared in principle to consider tenders submitted after 13 o'clock on day of Monaksa.

A copy of the Conditions may be obtained gratis from the Stores Department, Saptia, Cairo.

EGYPTIAN STATE TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Commencing from May 21, 1938, a Telephone Call Box will be opened at Mersa Matruh Station for telephonic communications.



ARTURO TOSCANINI IN LONDON

CONDUCTS B.B.C. ORCHESTRA TO-NIGHT

The most important broadcast to-night is undoubtedly the relay at 9.15 p.m. from the Queen's Hall, London, of the first concert of the London Musical Festival given by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. Organized by the B.B.C., the Festival has been a feature of London's musical life for several years. This year it will consist of six concerts, five of which will be broadcast in part from Davenry. To-night's programme includes the Overture to Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute," and Beethoven's "Symphony" No. 4 in B flat.

A symphony concert of unknown works of Beethoven will be broadcast at 9 o'clock by Bucharest, performed by the Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by M. Theodore Rogalsky. The second part of this concert will be broadcast at 10.5 p.m., while at 10.45 p.m. the station transmits light music on gramophone records, and at 11.45 p.m. the news bulletin in French and German.

Warsaw relays at 9 o'clock to-night a light orchestral concert by the Lwow Station Orchestra, conducted by M. Seredynski, followed at 11 o'clock by a relay from the Warsaw Conservatoire of a concert by Karol Szymanowski, the famous Polish modern composer.

Budapest's programme includes to-night a studio performance of a comedy by Nyiro at 9 o'clock, a light orchestral concert by the Station Orchestra, at 10.45 p.m. and a brass band concert at 12.10 a.m. by the Band of the 2nd Hungarian Infantry Regiment.

B.B.C. Programmes

The following programmes will be broadcast to-day by the B.B.C. Empire short-wave station at Davenry:-

7 a.m. Big Ben, "Take your Choice" (electrical recording) a weekly entertainment feature, presented by William MacLurg; 7.45 a.m. "World Affairs" (electrical recording) a talk by the Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; 8 a.m. Light classical programme, by the B.B.C. Empire Orchestra, conducted by Clifton Hellwell; 8.50 a.m. The news and announcements; (Time signal from Greenwich at 9 a.m.).

12.45 p.m. Big Ben, "The Gang Smasher" (Episode 7), electrical recording) a radio serial adapted by Jack Ingles from the novel "The Gang Smasher" by Hugh Clevely; 1.5 p.m. The Aston Hippodrome orchestra, conducted by Ivan H. Huckerby, from the Hippodrome Theatre, Aston, Birmingham; 1.30 p.m. "At the Black Dog," Mr. Wilkes at home in his own bar-parlour, presented by Pascoe Thornton and S.E. Reynolds; 2 p.m. "Friends to Tea," (electrical recording) a vest-pocket vaudeville, produced by Ernest Longstaffe; 2.30 p.m. Piano-forte recital by Edwin Bembow; 3 p.m. Waldteufel Waltzes (gramophone records); 3.15 p.m. "World Affairs" (electrical recording); 3.30 p.m. The news and announcements; (Time signal from Greenwich at 3.45 p.m.).

3.57 p.m. Opening announcements; 4 p.m. Big Ben, The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) conducted by Mr. W. B. Foster from the Grand Parade Bandstand, Eastbourne; 4.35 p.m. "The Gang Smasher" (Episode 7), (electrical recording); 4.55 p.m. Orchestral Music, (gramophone records); 5.20 p.m. "Empire Variety Theatre" with Stringer Davis, Phyllis Robins, Charles Austin and Willie Lancel, Lancel and MacShane, Joseph Meus and his Band; 6 p.m. The news and announcements; (Time signal from Greenwich at 6.15 p.m.); 6.20 p.m. "Matters of Moment," a talk by Edward Thompson, in a series for listeners in India; 6.35 p.m. English Theatre Music from the XVIIIth to the XXth Century, (electrical recording) the Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.

The news and announcements; (Time signal from Greenwich at 7.30 p.m.); 7.40 p.m. "At the Black Dog," (electrical recording); 8.10 p.m. "Green Fields and Pavements," a talk by Henry Williamson; 8.25 p.m. English Theatre Music from the XVIIIth to XXth Century, (electrical recording); 9 p.m. "Is there life on other planets?" a talk by the Astronomer Royal H. Spencer Jones, F.R.S., D.Sc.; 9.15 p.m. London Music Festival, 1938 (organised by the British Broadcasting Corporation): first concert from Queen's Hall, London; the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra; leader, Paul Beard; conducted by Arturo Toscanini; 10.5 p.m. "What is Success?" (electrical recording) a talk by Anthony Weymouth; 10.50 p.m. Piano-forte music, (gramophone records); 10.30 p.m. "Stand of Suez," a chronicle by Dewan Sharar, production by Pascoe Thornton; 11 p.m. Big Ben, interval; 11.15 p.m. The news and announcements; (Time signal from Greenwich at 11.30 p.m.); 11.35 p.m. Piano-forte recital by Irene MacLaren; 11.50 p.m. "Food for Thought," three short talks on matters of topical interest; 12.10 a.m. "Take your Choice," (electrical recording).

EGYPTIAN STATE TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Commencing from May 21, 1938, a Government telegraph Office will be opened at "Uleila" for the exchange of Arabic correspondence only.

BRIDGE

SAFETY PLAY OVERLOOKED

The other evening we were watching a certain Bridge player who for some time past has been complaining of his tough luck. While we are usually sympathetic to such sad stories, nevertheless we happen to know that this player is responsible for a great deal of his own bad luck, as may be illustrated by the following hand, which he played right after talking with us.

South Dealer
Both sides Vulnerable
N. 9 7 5
A 3
K 10 8 6 3 2
7 4
W. J 8 6 3 2
10 5
J 7 5 4
10 6
E. K 10 4
Q J 9 6 2
K Q J 3
S. A Q
K 8 7 4
A Q
A 9 8 5 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1. Pass 1. Pass
2NT Pass 3NT Pass
Pass Pass

West opened the three of spades. Declarer overtook East's King with the Ace and then led out the Ace and Queen of diamonds, playing low from dummy on both. Now, when East showed out on the second lead, he was gone. Since West held a diamond stopper, the best the unfortunate Declarer could do was to make his eight top tricks, and he was set one.

Turning to us, he said: "More of my bad luck. With anybody else playing the diamonds would have broken 3-2 and the rubber would have been over."

play of the ten-spot would force out the Jack and result in the establishment of the rest of the diamond suit while dummy still held the Ace of hearts as a reentry. It is true that if the diamond suit were to break, this simple safety play would cost a trick, but any Declarer should cheerfully accept this 30-point loss in order to insure his contract.

Adjudication

The Ministry of Public Health accepts at the Office of the Director of Stores Cairo, till 10 a.m. on June 1, 1938, tenders for the supply of: (1) Petroleum Stoves and accessories (2) Iron kiosks for disinfecting machines; and till 10 a.m. on July 5, 1938, tenders for supply of paints, hardware, varnishes, glass, etc., required for the year 1938-39.

Tenders must be written on a special form obtainable from the Central Stores, Ministry of Public Health, Cairo. Tender forms for paints and hardware can also be obtained from the Egyptian Royal Consulates abroad, except in England where same can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Inspector of Engineers of the Egyptian Government in London, against payment of P.T.5 for each of tender forms of petroleum stoves and iron kiosks, and P.T.10 for paints and hardware.

Each Tender not accompanied by a deposit of 2 0/0 of its total value will not be considered. The form and conditions of tender should be signed by the tenderer.

No. 3912.

AUCTION SALE

On Friday, May 20, 1938, at 10 a.m., at No. 2, Sharia Ahmed Hishmet Pasha, Zamalek, Cairo
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of the complete furniture, including Piano, belonging to Mr. M. Karako, leaving Egypt.

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THE EGYPTIAN PRESS

OPPOSITION TO NEW BARRACKS

Al-Balagh writes:-

The Daily Telegraph recently published a communication from its Cairo correspondent in which he said that an opinion was current in Egypt to the effect that it may be advisable, in the present circumstances, to leave the British troops in Cairo and Alexandria instead of moving them to the Canal zone. The correspondent adds that, according to the treaty, barracks should be built for the British troops in the Canal zone. The cost is estimated at eleven million pounds, against five millions which the British Government had proposed to pay for this purpose but which the Ward Government refused. Responsible Egyptians say that eleven millions is more than should be paid to satisfy national dignity, and that the British forces cannot, in any case, be called an army of occupation.

The correspondent is right. There are many in Egypt who do not approve building these barracks at such a great cost to the treasury, in order to evacuate British troops from Cairo and Alexandria, although this does not mean that they have left the country.

There is no doubt that national dignity should be satisfied; for the fact that foreign troops are in these two cities is sure to weaken the feeling of independence.

It is for these reasons that the evacuation of Cairo and Alexandria by British troops is desirable, and that the troops should be moved where the nation does not see them. But the price to be paid for the satisfaction of this feeling is exorbitant from two points of view. The first is moral. We would be deceiving ourselves, for British troops will not evacuate the country, but will be moved to another zone in the heart of the country, and the fact remains the same; a British army is encamped in our country, as the whole world knows. It is true it is not called an army of occupation, because this quality has ceased since the treaty was concluded, and it has ceased whether the army is in Cairo or elsewhere. By moving the British troops to the Canal zone, Egypt deceives itself for the fact remains that there is a foreign army encamped in the country, although it is no longer called an army of occupation.

The second point of view is material.

lal. This movement of the troops to the Canal zone has necessitated building several roads to make it easy for them to move when needed. These roads may be necessary in any case for purposes of defence whether troops remain here or have left the country.

As for building barracks for the British troops in the Canal zone, the cost has not been definitely estimated, and is now said to be eleven millions as a preliminary estimate, but it is probable that they will cost a few more millions, particularly as Great Britain has the right to modify the plans.

We have to spend these millions to build barracks for a foreign army which will, in any case, remain here for a long time, for it has been decided that it should stay till Egypt is able to defend itself. It is advisable, therefore, that Egypt should do all it can to have a force to defend it when the British army evacuates the country. It is therefore better to spend this money on the Egyptian army than in building barracks for British troops.

We should now make great economy in the expenses and find new sources of revenue to supply our army with what it needs. It may be argued that the cost of the barracks will be paid from the reserve fund, but this fund is Egypt's own money and we should spend it in more useful purposes.

The proposal we make should not be decided by the Cabinet alone. All Egyptian statesmen, whether opposing the Cabinet or not, should approve it, as this is a national question which should not be dealt with from party points of view.

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